



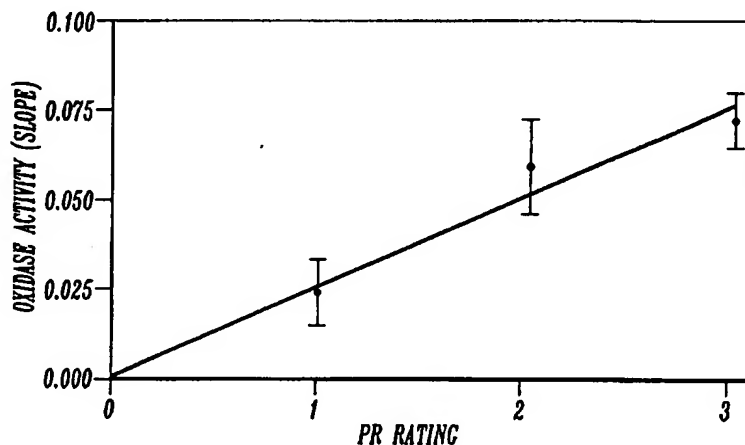
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(54) Title: THE INDUCTION OF STRESS-RELATED FACTORS IN PLANTS



(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to a method of producing resistance to stress in a variety of plants by the expression of a hydrogen peroxide or reactive oxygen species producing enzyme such as, but not limited to, oxalate oxidase. In addition, the present invention relates to a method of producing a stress resistant sunflower plant by transforming a sunflower plant with an oxalate oxidase gene or other hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing genes that upon expression of the gene produce an enzyme capable of generating hydrogen peroxide or reactive oxygen species from endogenously available substrate. Alternatively, the plant could be transformed with the hydrogen peroxide or reactive oxygen species producing gene and a gene for the necessary substrate or a gene which would modify a pathway in the plant resulting in formation or increase in substrate. The production of hydrogen peroxide or a reactive oxygen species triggers the expression of hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species-responsive genes resulting in a pre-challenge accumulation of pathogenesis or stress-related factors such as salicylic acid and PR protein. Thus the plant is rendered resistant to a variety of stresses by, for example, inhibiting the establishment of a pathogen resulting in a disease resistance phenotype.

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THE INDUCTION OF STRESS-RELATED FACTORS IN PLANTS

Technical Field

This invention relates to the genetic improvement of plants by the use of recombinant DNA techniques. Particularly, but not exclusively, the invention relates to the improvement of the tolerance of plants to stress, especially fungal pathogen attack.

Background of the Invention

Plants under stress whether from pathogen attack; invasion by a parasitic weed; mechanical damage; or environmental stress, such as heat, cold or drought, have a defense system capable of helping the plant survive. Understanding and manipulating this defense system can be the key to developing plants capable of withstanding a variety of stresses, in particular, fungal attack.

Diseases of plants have caused an ongoing and constant problem in plant cultivation. The fungal pathogen, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, in particular is said to cause disease in nearly 400 plant species. *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* appears to be among the most nonspecific, omnivorous, and successful of plant pathogens. (Purdy, L.H., *Phytopathology*, 69: 875-880 (1979))

Sclerotinia infections in sunflower, for example, are considered the major disease problems of the crop yet little genetic resistance is currently available to breeding programs to combat the various forms of this fungal infection. In fact, there are no major gene resistance mechanisms that have been defined in any species affected by this pathogen.

Oxalate (oxalic acid) is a diffusable toxin associated with various plant diseases, particularly those caused by fungi. While some leafy green vegetables, including spinach and rhubarb, produce oxalate as a nutritional stress factor, certain pathogens synthesize and export large amounts of oxalate to assist in the establishment and spread of the organism throughout infected hosts. Oxalate is used by pathogens to gain access into and subsequently throughout an infected plant. See for example, Mehta and Datta, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 266: 23548-23553, and published PCT Application WO 92/14824 published in 3 September 1992. Field crops such as sunflower, bean, canola, alfalfa, soybean, flax,

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safflower, peanut, clover, maize, sorghum, wheat, rice, as well as numerous vegetable crops, flowers, and trees are susceptible to oxalate-secreting pathogens. For example, fungal species including, but not limited to, *Sclerotinia*, *Sclerotium*, *Aspergillus*, *Streptomyces*, *Penicillium*, *Pythium*, *Pacillus*, *Mycena*, *Leucostoma*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Schizophyllum* use oxalic acid to provide an opportunistic route of entry into plants, causing serious damage to crops such as sunflower.

Enzymes that utilize oxalate as a substrate have been identified. These include oxalate oxidase (sometimes called gemin) and oxalate decarboxylase. Oxalate oxidase catalyzes the conversion of oxalate to carbon dioxide and hydrogen peroxide. A gene encoding barley oxalate oxidase has been cloned from a barley root cDNA library and sequenced (See: PCT publication No. WO 92/14824, published in 3 September 1992). A gene encoding wheat oxalate oxidase activity has been isolated and sequenced, and the gene has been introduced into a canola variety (PCT publication No. WO 92/15685 published in 17 September 1992, Drawtewka-Kos, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 264(9): 4896-4900 (1991)). Oxalate decarboxylase converts oxalate to carbon dioxide and formic acid. A gene encoding oxalate decarboxylase has been isolated from *Collybia velutipes* (now termed *Flammulina velutipes*) and the cDNA clone has been sequenced (WO 94/12622, published in 9 June 1994). In addition, another oxalate decarboxylase gene has been isolated from *Aspergillus phoenices* (U. S. patent application no.08/821,827, filed on March 21, 1997 and herein incorporated by reference).

Another gene which does not degrade oxalate, but which has been shown to help in the control of plant fungal pathogens is glucose oxidase. (See U.S. Patent Number 5,516,671, filed on 3 November 1994 and Wu, *et al.*, *Plant Cell*, 7: 1357-1368 (1995).) In the presence of oxygen, glucose oxidase catalyzes the oxidation of glucose to δ -gluconolactone and hydrogen peroxide. It is thought that the hydrogen peroxide and the δ -gluconolactone, which is known as glycosyltransferase inhibitor, are responsible for the anti-pathogenic mode of action.

In many plants, attempted infection by avirulent pathogens triggers the activation of multiple defenses that may be accompanied by a hypersensitive response (HR) or collapse of host tissue around the site of pathogen penetration. A consequence of these responses is a restriction of pathogen spread within the host and frequently development of systemic acquired resistance (SAR) to subsequent infection by pathogens that may be taxonomically distant to the initial pathogen. For e.g., SAR induced by virus inoculation may be effective against subsequent attack by bacterial or fungal pathogens or vice

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versa. One of the earliest responses of the plant to infection is an oxidative burst that can be detected as an increased accumulation of superoxide (O_2^-) and/or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). O_2^- is very reactive and can form other reactive oxygen species, including hydroxyl radical (OH^\bullet) and the more stable H_2O_2 . H_2O_2 accumulation may trigger enhanced resistance responses in a number of ways: 1. H_2O_2 has direct antimicrobial activity. 2. Hydrogen peroxide acts as a substrate for peroxidases associated with lignin polymerization and hence cell wall strengthening. 3. Via still to be determined mechanisms act as a signal for activation of expression of defense related genes, including those that result in stimulation of salicylic acid (SA) accumulation. SA is thought to act as an endogenous signal molecule that triggers expression of genes coding for several classes of pathogenesis-related proteins (PR proteins). Some of the PR proteins have antimicrobial enzymatic activities, such as glucanases and chitinases. The function of other PR proteins in defense still needs to be elucidated. Moreover, SA may potentiate the oxidative burst and thus act in a feedback loop enhancing its own synthesis. SA may also be involved in hypersensitive cell death by acting as an inhibitor of catalase, an enzyme that removes H_2O_2 . 4. H_2O_2 may trigger production of additional defense compounds such as phytoalexins, antimicrobial low molecular weight compounds. For a review on the role of the oxidative burst and SA please see Lamb, C. and Dixon, R.A., *Ann. Rev. Plant Physiol. Plant Mol. Biol.*, 48: 251-275 (1997). A high level of salicylic acid is associated with disease lesion mimic symptoms. Thus, the oxidative burst is the initial signal of a pathogen's attack, but one that is not permitted to be maintained by the plant. Even plants that are able to mount a defense are usually not immune to the disease. The pathogen is often able to inflict significant damage, although the plant may not die from the disease. Plants stressed because of pathogen damage are less likely to yield well and are often more susceptible to other types of pests.

The present invention demonstrates that it is now possible to induce resistance to a variety of pathogens and environmental stresses by expression of a hydrogen peroxide producing or reactive oxygen species producing gene even before pathogen or stress challenge. Further, pathogen resistant sunflower expressing oxalate oxidase show enhanced accumulation of pathogenesis-related genes resulting in the accumulation of high levels of PR-1, chitinase, 14-3-3 protein, and glucanase PR proteins as well as highly elevated levels of salicylic acid. This induced gene expression occurs before pathogen or stress challenge and is a consequence of constitutive expression of the oxalate oxidase gene. Oxalate oxidase acts on an endogenously available substrate producing hydrogen peroxide thereby activating the expression of hydrogen peroxide responsive genes,

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ultimately resulting in the accumulation of markers associated with generalized stress tolerance in plants. Such plants could be expected to offer tolerance to a variety of challenges where pathogenesis-related factors are important for a timely and effective resistance response.

5 For example, a plant expressing an hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species
producing gene would withstand periods of higher than normal temperature. Also, a
transgenic plant expressing an oxidase gene may be able to better withstand invasion by
a parasitic weed such as broomrape (*Orobanche sp.*). Broomrape has become a
significant problem in Central Europe and the Middle East. Currently available methods of
10 control are only marginally effective, often require the use of herbicides and broomrape
has already shown an ability to quickly develop resistance. A stress resistant plant,
expressing hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing gene can be expected
to survive and yield well under fungal or bacterial pathogen challenge without the need for
externally applied control agents such as chemical fungicides. In the case of *Sclerotinia*,
15 for example, current treatment protocols are only partially effective and cost prohibitive.
Therefore, producers are spared the expense and effort required to treat fields for
disease or parasitic weed problems. An effective transgenic approach to *Sclerotinia*
disease control would therefore be of great value to producers.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method of producing resistance in plants to pathogens by the expression of a hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing enzyme such as, but not limited to, oxalate oxidase. Plants that could be transformed and made disease resistant include, but in no way are limited to; sunflower, bean, canola, alfalfa, soybean, flax, safflower, peanut, clover, maize, sorghum, wheat, rice, as well as numerous vegetable crops, flowers, and trees. In addition, the present invention relates to a method of producing a stress resistant sunflower plant by transforming a plant with an oxalate oxidase gene or other gene encoding a reactive oxygen species generating that enzyme so upon expression of the gene the plant produces an enzyme capable of generating hydrogen peroxide or capable of forming, directly or indirectly, any reactive oxygen species from endogenously available substrate. The production of hydrogen peroxide or any reactive oxygen species triggers the expression of hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen-responsive genes resulting in a pre-challenge accumulation of pathogenesis or stress-related factors such as salicylic acid and PR proteins thus rendering the plant resistant to a variety of stresses. Stresses include, but are not limited

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to, inhibiting the establishment of a pathogen such as *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* resulting in a disease resistance phenotype, heat/cold tolerance, drought tolerance, resistance to parasitic weeds or resistance to insects. Plants, in addition to sunflower, that could be made stress tolerant by this method would include those species that would have substrate, such as oxalate, available for transgenic oxidase enzymatic action in or about somatic or germline cells thus resulting in the production hydrogen peroxide or any reactive oxygen species leading to the ultimate accumulation of pathogenesis or stress-related factors at times before challenge is encountered. Alternatively, the plant could be transformed with the hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing gene and a gene for the necessary substrate or a gene that would modify a pathway in the plant resulting in formation of or increase in the amount of the substrate. Another option would be to transform a first plant with the gene to a hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing enzyme in a homozygous state, transform a second plant with the gene to the substrate for the enzyme in a homozygous state, and then cross the first and second plants. The resulting progeny would contain both the gene to the enzyme and the gene to the substrate. Additionally, an endogenous gene capable of producing hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species could be altered to increase its expression and thus production of hydrogen peroxide or a reactive oxygen species.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to an analytical method for detecting galactose oxidase activity in a tissue sample. The first step of the method involves disrupting the tissue in the presence of N-ethyl maleimide. Galactose, horseradish peroxidase and Amplex Red [™] are then added to the disrupted tissue, and the resultant mixture is incubated so as to allow formation of fluorescent Resorfin. In the final step the fluorescent Resorfin product is detected and quantified.

Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 shows the slope of the oxalate oxidase activity versus the number of sclerotia in sunflower.

Figure 2 shows the slope of the oxalate oxidase activity versus the sclerotia weight in sunflower.

Figure 3 shows the frequency by range of sclerotia weights in oxalate oxidase expression sunflower plants versus non-oxalate oxidase expression sunflower plants.

Figure 4 shows the oxalate oxidase activity versus the sclerotia weight in sunflower plants.

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Figure 5 is a graph of sclerotia weight versus PR protein expression in sunflower plants.

Figure 6 is a graph of the slope of the oxidase activity versus the PR protein rating in sunflower plants.

Figure 7 shows the detection of galactose oxidase in maize callus.

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Detailed Description of the Invention

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Unless mentioned otherwise, the techniques employed or
10 contemplated herein are standard methodologies well known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The materials, methods and examples are illustrative only and not limiting. The following is presented by way of illustration and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

In the description that follows, a number of terms are used extensively. The following
15 definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of the invention.

A **gene** is a region of DNA having a sequence that is transcribed into messenger RNA (mRNA) that is then translated into a sequence of amino acids characteristic of a specific polypeptide. Genes also include gene encoding RNA products directly such as genes encoding transfer RNA (tRNA).

20 As used herein **promoter** includes reference to a region of DNA upstream from the start of transcription and involved in recognition and binding of RNA polymerase and other proteins to initiate transcription. A **plant promoter** is a promoter capable of initiating transcription in plant cells. Exemplary plant promoters include, but are not limited to, those that are obtained from plants, plant viruses, and bacteria which comprise genes
25 expressed in plant cells such *Agrobacterium* or *Rhizobium*. Examples are promoters that preferentially initiate transcription in certain tissues, such as leaves, roots, seeds, fibres, xylem vessels, tracheids, or sclerenchyma. Such promoters are referred to, as **tissue preferred**. A **cell type specific promoter** primarily drives expression in certain cell types in one or more organs, for example, vascular cells in roots or leaves. An **inducible**
30 **promoter** is a promoter that is under environmental control. Examples of environmental conditions that may effect transcription by inducible promoters include anaerobic conditions or the presence of light. Another type of promoter is a developmentally regulated promoter, for example a promoter that drives expression during pollen development. Tissue preferred, cell type specific, developmentally regulated, and

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inducible promoters constitute the class of **non-constitutive promoters**. A **constitutive promoter** is a promoter that is active under most environmental conditions.

An **element** is a region of DNA having a sequence which is involved in the regulation of gene expression. Examples of elements include terminators, introns, polyadenylation sequences, nucleic acid sequences encoding signal peptides which permit localization within a plant cell or secretion of the protein from the cell, or as in the present invention a nucleic acid sequence that regulates transcription in response to an inducer or the signal produced in response to an inducer.

An **enhancer** is a DNA regulatory region that can increase the efficiency of transcription, and may or may not be independent of the distance or orientation of the enhancer relative to the start site of transcription.

Complementary DNA (cDNA) is a single-stranded DNA molecule that is formed from an mRNA template by the enzyme reverse transcriptase. Typically, a primer complementary to portions of mRNA is employed for the initiation of reverse transcription. Those skilled in the art also use the term "cDNA" to refer to a double-stranded DNA molecule consisting of such a single-stranded DNA molecule and its complementary DNA strand.

The term **expression** refers to the biosynthesis of a gene product. For example, in the case of a gene, expression involves transcription of the structural gene into mRNA and the translation of mRNA into protein.

A **vector** is a DNA molecule, such as a plasmid, cosmid, or bacteriophage, that has the capability of replicating autonomously in a host cell. Vectors typically contain one or a small number of restriction endonuclease recognition sites at which exogenous DNA sequences can be inserted in a determinable fashion without loss of an essential biological function of the vector, as well as a marker gene that is suitable for use in the identification and selection of cells transformed with the cloning vector. Marker genes typically include genes that provide tetracycline resistance, ampicillin resistance, or kanamycin resistance.

An **expression vector** is a DNA molecule comprising a gene that is expressed in a host cell. Typically, gene expression is placed under the control of certain regulatory regions, including constitutive or inducible promoters, tissue-specific regulatory regions, and enhancers. Such a gene is said to be operably linked to the regulatory regions.

An **exogenous gene** refers in the present description to a gene that is introduced into an organism either from a foreign species, or, if from the same species is substantially modified from its native form in composition and/or genomic locus by deliberate invention. For

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example, any gene, even a gene normally found in the host plant, is considered to be an exogenous gene, if the gene is reintroduced into the organism.

An **endogenous gene** refers in the present description to a gene that is in its native form and has not been modified in composition or genomic locus.

5 A **transgenic plant** is a plant comprising a DNA region or modification to DNA introduced as a result of the process of transformation.

The term **introduced** in the context of inserting a nucleic acid into a cell, means **transfection** or **transformation** or **transduction** and includes reference to the incorporation of a nucleic acid into a eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell where the nucleic acid
10 may be incorporated into the genome of the cell (e.g., chromosome, plasmid, plastid or mitochondrial DNA), converted into an autonomous replicon, or transiently expressed (e.g., transfected mRNA).

In eukaryotes, RNA polymerase II catalyzes the transcription of a structural gene to produce mRNA. A DNA molecule can be designed to contain a transcriptional template in
15 which the RNA transcript has a sequence that is complementary to that of a specific mRNA.

Monocots are a large group of flowering plants, having an embryo with one cotyledon, parts of the flowers usually in threes, leaves with parallel veins and vascular bundles scattered throughout the stem. Examples of monocots include maize, barley, rice, sorghum and wheat.

20 **Dicots** are a large group of flowering plants, having an embryo with two cotyledons, parts of the flower usually in twos or fives or multiples, leaves with net veins, and vascular bundles in the stem in a ring surrounding the central pith. Examples of dicots are tobacco, petunia, canola, sunflower, soybean and tomato.

As used herein, the term **plant** includes reference to whole plants, plant organs
25 (e.g., leaves, stems, roots, etc.), seeds and plant cells and progeny of same. Plant cell, as used herein includes, without limitation, seeds suspension cultures, embryos, meristematic regions, callus tissue, leaves, roots, shoots, gametophytes, sporophytes, pollen, and microspores. The class of plants which can be used in the methods of the invention is generally as broad as the class of higher plants amenable to transformation
30 techniques, including both monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. A particularly preferred plant is *Zea mays*.

T0 refers to the initial transgenic shoot or plant recovered from the transformation and cultural protocols whether the plant is maintained *in vitro* or established in soil. The **T1** generation are those plants resulting from seed recovered from, most commonly, self

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pollinated T0 plants, or from seed obtained by crosses with other lines where the T0 candidate is either the male or female parent. The T2 generation is the material obtained from T1 selfings or crosses.

5 The term **oxidase** as used in this application refers to an enzyme capable of generating hydrogen peroxide or any reactive oxygen species.

A **pathogen** refers to any organism responsible for disease and/or damage to a plant. For the present invention, pests include but are not limited to insects, fungi, bacteria, nematodes, viruses or viroids, parasitic weeds, and the like.

10 **Stress** refers to any force that can hurt or damage a plant. Examples of stress are pathogen attack, invasion by a parasitic weed, environmental stress such as heat, cold or drought, or mechanical damage. A **stress resistant** plant is one that is capable of surviving exposure to a stress. For example, a sunflower plant expressing oxalate oxidase is able to inhibit the establishment of pathogens, such as *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*.

15 For the purposes of the present invention, a plant that is **tolerant** to a pathogen or other stress is one that is able to withstand a pathogen attack or stressful conditions better than the wild type plant, but will usually succumb to infection and/or die under conditions other than very light disease or stress pressure. A **resistant** plant is a plant having the ability to exclude or overcome the growth or effects of a pathogen or stress except under extremely high disease or stress pressure. An **immune** plant is one capable
20 of complete disease resistance, with no reaction of plant tissue to a potential pathogen.

Plant genera

The hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing enzymes as described in the present invention can be used to produce a stress response over a broad range of
25 plant types, including species from the genera *Cucurbita*, *Rosa*, *Vitis*, *Juglans*, *Fragaria*, *Lotus*, *Medicago*, *Onobrychis*, *Trifolium*, *Trigonella*, *Vigna*, *Citrus*, *Linum*, *Geranium*, *Manihot*, *Daucus*, *Arabidopsis*, *Brassica*, *Raphanus*, *Sinapis*, *Atropa*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lycopersicon*, *Nicotiana*, *Solanum*, *Petunia*, *Digitalis*, *Majorana*, *Ciahorium*, *Helianthus*, *Lactuca*, *Bromus*, *Asparagus*, *Antirrhinum*, *Heterocallis*, *Nemesis*,
30 *Pelargonium*, *Panieum*, *Pennisetum*, *Ranunculus*, *Senecio*, *Salpiglossis*, *Cucumis*, *Browaalia*, *Glycine*, *Pisum*, *Phaseolus*, *Lolium*, *Oryza*, *Zea*, *Avena*, *Hordeum*, *Secale*, *Triticum*, *Sorghum*, *Picea*, *Caco*, and *Populus*.

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Pathogens

As noted earlier, the hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing enzymes of the invention can be utilized to protect plants from insect, disease, and parasitic weed pests. For purposes of the present invention, pests include but are not limited to insects, pathogens including fungi, bacteria, nematodes, viruses or viroids, parasitic weeds, and the like. Insect pests include insects selected from the orders Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Mallophaga, Homoptera, Hemiptera, Orthoptera, Thysanoptera, Dermaptera, Isoptera, Anoplura, Siphonaptera, Trichoptera, etc., particularly Coleoptera and Lepidoptera. Insect pests of the invention for the major crops include: Maize: *Ostrinia nubilalis*, European corn borer; *Agrotis ipsilon*, black cutworm; *Helicoverpa zea*, corn earworm; *Spodoptera frugiperda*, fall armyworm; *Diatraea grandiosella*, southwestern corn borer; *Elasmopalpus lignosellus*, lesser cornstalk borer; *Diatraea saccharalis*, sugarcane borer; *Diabrotica virgifera*, western corn rootworm; *Diabrotica longicornis barberi*, northern corn rootworm; *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*, southern corn rootworm; *Melanotus* spp., wireworms; *Cyclocephala borealis*, northern masked chafer (white grub); *Cyclocephala immaculata*, southern masked chafer (white grub); *Popillia japonica*, Japanese beetle; *Chaetocnema pulicaria*, corn leaf beetle; *Sphenophorus maidis*, maize billbug; *Rhopalosiphum maidis*, corn leaf aphid; *Anuraphis maidiradicis*, corn root aphid; *Blissus leucopterus*, chinch bug; *Melanoplus femurrubrum*, redlegged grasshopper; *Melanoplus sanguinipes*, migratory grasshopper; *Hylemya platura*, seedcorn maggot; *Agromyza parvicornis*, corn blotch leafminer; *Anaphothrips obscurus*, grass thrips; *Solenopsis milesta*, thief ant; *Tetranychus urticae*, twospotted spider mite; Sorghum: *Chilo partellus*, sorghum borer; *Spodoptera frugiperda*, fall armyworm; *Helicoverpa zea*, corn earworm; *Elasmopalpus lignosellus*, lesser cornstalk borer; *Feltia subterranea*, granulate cutworm; *Phyllophaga crinita*, white grub; *Eleodes*, *Conoderus*, and *Aeolus* spp., wireworms; *Oulema melanopus*, cereal leaf beetle; *Chaetocnema pulicaria*, corn flea beetle; *Sphenophorus maidis*, maize billbug; *Rhopalosiphum maidis*, corn leaf aphid; *Sipha flava*, yellow sugarcane aphid; *Blissus leucopterus*, chinch bug; *Contarinia sorghicola*, sorghum midge; *Tetranychus cinnabarinus*, carmine spider mite; *Tetranychus urticae*, twospotted spider mite; Wheat: *Pseudaletia unipunctata*, army worm; *Spodoptera frugiperda*, fall armyworm; *Elasmopalpus lignosellus*, lesser cornstalk borer; *Agrotis orthogonia*, pale western cutworm; *Elasmopalpus lignosellus*, lesser cornstalk borer; *Oulema melanopus*, cereal leaf beetle; *Hypera punctata*, clover leaf weevil; *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*,

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southern corn rootworm; Russian wheat aphid; *Schizaphis graminum*, greenbug; *Macrosiphum avenae*, English grain aphid; *Melanoplus femurrubrum*, redlegged grasshopper; *Melanoplus differentialis*, differential grasshopper; *Melanoplus sanguinipes*, migratory grasshopper; *Mayetiola destructor*, Hessian fly; *Sitodiplosis mosellana*, wheat midge; *Meromyza americana*, wheat stem maggot; *Hylemya coarctata*, wheat bulb fly; *Frankliniella fusca*, tobacco thrips; *Cephus cinctus*, wheat stem sawfly; *Aceria tulipae*, wheat curl mite; Sunflower: *Suleima helianthana*, sunflower bud moth; *Homoeosoma electellum*, sunflower moth; *Zygogramma exclamationis*, sunflower beetle; *Bothyrus gibbosus*, carrot beetle; *Neolasioptera murtfeldtiana*, sunflower seed midge; Cotton: *Heliothis virescens*, cotton boll worm; *Helicoverpa zea*, cotton bollworm; *Spodoptera exigua*, beet armyworm; *Pectinophora gossypiella*, pink bollworm; *Anthonomus grandis*, boll weevil; *Aphis gossypii*, cotton aphid; *Pseudatomoscelis seriatus*, cotton fleahopper; *Trialeurodes abutilonea*, bandedwinged whitefly; *Lygus lineolaris*, tarnished plant bug; *Melanoplus femurrubrum*, redlegged grasshopper; *Melanoplus differentialis*, differential grasshopper; *Thrips tabaci*, onion thrips; *Frankliniella fusca*, tobacco thrips; *Tetranychus urticae*, twospotted spider mite; Rice: *Diatraea saccharalis*, sugarcane borer; *Spodoptera frugiperda*, fall armyworm; *Helicoverpa zea*, corn earworm; *Colaspis brunnea*, grape colaspis; *Lissorhoptus oryzophilus*, rice water weevil; *Sitophilus oryzae*, rice weevil; *Nephotettix nigropictus*, rice leafhopper; *Blissus leucopterus*, chinch bug; *Acrosternum hilare*, green stink bug; Soybean: *Pseudoplusia includens*, soybean looper; *Anticarsia gemmatilis*, velvetbean caterpillar; *Plathypena scabra*, green cloverworm; *Ostrinia nubilalis*, European corn borer; *Agrotis ipsilon*, black cutworm; *Spodoptera exigua*, beet armyworm; *Heliothis virescens*, cotton boll worm; *Helicoverpa zea*, cotton bollworm; *Epilachna varivestis*, Mexican bean beetle; *Myzus persicae*, green stink bug; *Melanoplus femurrubrum*, redlegged grasshopper; *Melanoplus differentialis*, differential grasshopper; *Hylemya platura*, seedcorn maggot; *Sericothrips variabilis*, soybean thrips; *Thrips tabaci*, onion thrips; *Tetranychus turkestanii*, strawberry spider mite; *Tetranychus urticae*, twospotted spider mite; Barley: *Ostrinia nubilalis*, European corn borer; *Agrotis ipsilon*, black cutworm; *Schizaphis graminum*, greenbug; *Blissus leucopterus leucopterus*, chinch bug; *Acrosternum hilare*, green stink bug; *Euschistus servus*, brown stink bug; *Hylemya platura*, seedcorn maggot; *Mayetiola destructor*, Hessian fly; *Petrobia latens*, brown seedcorn maggot; *Mayetiola destructor*, Hessian fly; *Petrobia latens*, brown seedcorn maggot; *Mayetiola destructor*, Hessian fly; *Petrobia latens*, brown wheat mite; Oil Seed Rape: *Vrevicoryne brassicae*, cabbage aphid.

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Generally Viruses include tobacco or cucumber mosaic virus, ringspot virus, necrosis virus, maize dwarf mosaic virus, etc. specific viral, fungal and bacterial pathogens for the major crops include: Soybeans: *Phytophthora megasperma* fsp. *Glycinea*, *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *sojae* (*Phomopsis sojae*), *Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*, *Sclerotium rolfsii*, *Cercospora kikuchii*, *Cercospora sojae*, *Peronospora manshurica*, *Colletotrichum dematium* (*Colletotrichum truncatum*), *Corynespora cassicola*, *Septoria glycines*, *Phyllosticta sojicola*, *Alternaria alternata*, *Pseudomonas syringae* p.v. *glycinea*, *Xanthomonas campestris* p.v. *phaseoli*, *Microsphaera diffusa*, *Fusarium semitectum*, *Phialophora gregata*, Soybean mosaic virus, *Glomerella glycines*, Tobacco Ring spot virus, Tobacco Streak virus, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, *Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium ultimum*, *Pythium debaryanum*, Tomato spotted wilt virus, *Heterodera glycines* *Fusarium solani*; Canola: *Albugo candida*, *Alternaria brassicae*, *Leptosphaeria maculans*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Mycosphaerella brassicicola*, *Pythium ultimum*, *Peronospora parasitica*, *Fusarium roseum*, *Alternaria alternata*; Alfalfa: *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosum*, *Pythium ultimum*, *Pythium irregulare*, *Pythium splendens*, *Pythium debaryanum*, *Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Phytophthora megasperma*, *Peronospora trifoliorum*, *Phoma medicaginis* var. *medicaginis*, *Cercospora medicaginis*, *Pseudopeziza medicaginis*, *Leptotrochila medicaginis*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Uromyces striatus*, *Colletotrichum trifolii* race 1 and race 2, *Leptosphaerulina briosiana*, *Stemphylium botryosum*, *Stagonospora meliloti*, *Sclerotinia trifoliorum*, Alfalfa Mosaic Virus, *Verticillium albo-atrum*, *Xanthomonas campestris* p.v. *alfalfae*, *Aphanomyces euteiches*, *Stemphylium herbarum*, *Stemphylium alfalfae*; Wheat: *Pseudomonas syringae* p.v. *atrofaciens*, *Urocystis agropyri*, *Xanthomonas campestris* p.v. *translucens*, *Pseudomonas syringae* p.v. *syringae*, *Alternaria alternata*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Fusarium graminearum*, *Fusarium avenaceum*, *Fusarium culmorum*, *Ustilago tritici*, *Ascochyta tritici*, *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Colletotrichum graminicola*, *Erysiphe graminis* f.sp. *tritici*, *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici*, *Puccinia recondita* f.sp. *tritici*, *Puccinia striiformis*, *Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*, *Septoria nodorum*, *Septoria tritici*, *Septoria avenae*, *Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Rhizoctonia cerealis*, *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *tritici*, *Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium arrhenomanes*, *Pythium ultimum*, *Bipolaris sorokiniana*, Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus, Brome Mosaic Virus, Soil Borne Wheat Mosaic Virus, Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus, Wheat Spindle Streak Virus,

American Wheat Striate Virus, *Claviceps purpurea*, *Tilletia tritici*, *Tilletia laevis*, *Ustilago tritici*, *Tilletia indica*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Pythium arrhenomanes*, *Pythium graminicola*, *Pythium aphanidermatum*, High Plains Virus, European wheat striate virus; Sunflower: *Plasmophora halstedii*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, Aster Yellows, *Septoria helianthi*,
5 *Phomopsis helianthi*, *Alternaria helianthi*, *Alternaria zinniae*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Phoma macdonaldii*, *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, *Rhizopus oryzae*, *Rhizopus arrizus*, *Rhizopus stolonifer*, *Puccinia helianthi*, *Verticillium dahlia*, *Erwinia carotovora* pv. *carotovora*, *Cephalosporium acremonium*, *Phytophthora cryptogea*, *Albugo tragopogonis*; Maize: *Fusarium moniliforme* var. *subglutinans*, *Erwinia stewartii*, *Fusarium*
10 *moniliforme*, *Gibberella zeae* (*Fusarium graminearum*), *Stenocarpella maydis* (*Diplodia maydis*), *Pythium irregulare*, *pythium debaryanum*, *Pythium graminicola*, *Pythium splendens*, *Pythium ultimum*, *Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Bipolaris maydis* O, T *Cochliobolus heterostrophus*), *Helminthosporium carbonum* I, II & III (*Cochliobolus carbonum*), *Exserohilum turcicum* I, II & III, *Helminthosporium pedicellatum*,
15 *Physoderma maydis*, *Phyllosticta maydis*, *Kabatiella zea*, *Colletotrichum graminicola*, *Cercospora zeae-maydis*, *Cercospora sorghi*, *Ustilago maydis*, *Puccinia sorghi*, *Puccinia polysora*, *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Penicillium oxalicum*, *Nigrospora oryzae*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Curvularia lunata*, *Curvularia inaequalis*, *Curvularia pallescens*, *Clavibacter michiganense* subsp. *nebraskense*, *Trichoderma viride*, Maize Dwarf Mosaic
20 Virus A & B, Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus, Maize Chlorotic Dwarf Virus, *Claviceps sorghi*, *Pseudomonas avenae*, *Erwinia chrysanthemi* pv. *Zea*, *Erwinia carotovora*, *Com stunt spiroplasma*, *Diplodia macrospora*, *Sclerophthora macrospora*, *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*, *Peronosclerospora maydis*, *Peronosclerospora sacchari*, *Spacelotheca reiliana*, *Physopella zeae*, *Cephalosporium maydis*,
25 *Cephalosporium acremonium*, Maize chlorotic mottle virus, High plains virus, Maize mosaic virus, Maize rayado fino virus, Maize streak virus, Maize stripe virus, Maize rough dwarf virus; Sorghum: *Exserohilum turcicum*, *Colletotrichum graminicola* (*Glomerella graminicola*), *Cercospora sorghi*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Ascochyta sorghi*, *Pseudomonas syringae* p.v. *syringae*, *Xanthomonas campestris* p.v. *holcicola*,
30 *Pseudomonas andropogonis*, *Puccinia purpurea*, *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Periconia circinata*, *Fusarium moniliforme*, *Alternaria alternate*, *Bipolaris sorghicola*, *Helminthosporium sorghicola*, *Curvularia lunata*, *Phoma insidiosa*, *Pseudomonas avenae* (*Pseudomonas alboprecipitans*), *Ramulispora sorghi*, *Ramulispora sorghicola*, *Phyllachara sacchari*, *Sporisorium relianum* (*Sphacelotheca reiliana*), *Sphacelotheca*

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cruenta, *Sporisorium sorghi*, Sugarcane mosaic H, Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus A & B, *Claviceps sorghi*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Acremonium strictum*, *Sclerophthora macrospora*, *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*, *Sclerospora graminicola*, *Fusarium graminearum*, *Fusarium Oxysporum*, *Pythium arrhenomanes*, *Pythium graminicola*, etc.

Generally parasitic weeds include the parasitic flowering plants *Orobanche* spp. (Broomrape), and *Striga* spp. (Witchweeds). Parasitic weeds of the present invention include, but are not limited to, Sunflower and Canola: *Orobanche aegyptiaca*, *Orobanche cumana*, Tomato and Potato: *Orobanche aegyptiaca*, *Orobanche ramosa*, *Orobanche cernua*, etc.

Hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing enzymes

In the present invention, stress resistant plants are produced by introduction into a plant, a gene, that codes for an enzyme, which causes the production of a reactive oxygen species by an interaction with an endogenously available substrate. Alternatively, the expression of an endogenous gene could be altered. Hydrogen peroxide or any reactive oxygen species may be produced. When hydrogen peroxide is produced degradation can result in production of reactive oxygen. However, hydrogen peroxide itself may be capable of inducing a stress response. Therefore, for purposes of this disclosure, the phrase "reactive oxygen species" is intended to include hydrogen peroxide. There are a number of enzymes that are capable of producing hydrogen peroxide or a reactive oxygen species, for example but not limited to, glucose oxidase, choline oxidase, galactose oxidase, L-aspartate oxidase, xanthine oxidase, monoamine oxidase, eosinophil peroxidase, glycolate oxidase, polyamine oxidase, copper amine oxidase, flavin amine oxidase, berberine Bridge Enzyme, choline oxidase, acyl coA oxidase, amino cyclopropane carboxylate oxidase (ACC oxidase), pyridoxamine-phosphate oxidase, sarcosine oxidase, sulfite oxidase, methyl sterol oxidase, aldehyde oxidase, xanthine oxidase, NADPH oxidase (respiratory burst enzyme homolog), large subunit (GP91) and most preferably, oxalate oxidase. It is important in the present invention that the transgenic enzyme has available substrate in the plant. In the context of exogenous sunflower oxalate oxidase, there is endogenous oxalate present such that, upon expression of the gene, oxalate available to the enzyme is subject to degradation resulting in the formation hydrogen peroxide. The expression of genes induced by the unregulated presence of transgene-produced hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species

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ultimately results in the accumulation of stress resistance related factors before such stresses are encountered. The hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species is generated in such a manner that the disease or stress response mechanisms of the plant are activated. If a hydrogen peroxide or reactive oxygen species producing enzyme was selected that did not contain endogenous substrate, the plant could be transformed with a second gene which upon expression would result in substrate being made. Another option would be to transform plant A with the gene to a hydrogen peroxide or reactive oxygen species producing enzyme in a homozygous state, transform plant B with the gene to the substrate for the enzyme in a homozygous state, and then cross plant A with plant B. The resulting progeny would contain both the gene to the enzyme and the gene to the substrate.

Promoters

In order to express a hydrogen peroxide or reactive oxygen species producing gene, a promoter must be operably linked to that gene. Many different constitutive promoters can be utilized in the instant invention to express a hydrogen peroxide or reactive oxygen species producing gene. Examples include promoters from plant viruses such as the 35S promoter from cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV), as described in Odell, *et al.*, *Nature*, 313: 810-812 (1985), and hereby incorporated by reference, and promoters from genes such as rice actin (McElroy, *et al.*, *Plant Cell*, 163-171 (1990)); ubiquitin (Christensen, *et al.*, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 12: 619-632 (1992); and Christensen, *et al.*, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 18: 675-689 (1992)); pEMU (Last, *et al.*, *Theor. Appl. Genet.*, 81: 581-588 (1991)); MAS (Velten, *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 3: 2723-2730 (1984)); maize H3 histone (Lepetit, *et al.*, *Mol. Gen. Genet.*, 231: 276-285 (1992); and Atanassova, *et al.*, *Plant Journal*, 2(3): 291-300 (1992)), the 1'- or 2'- promoter derived from T-DNA of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, the Smas promoter, the cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase promoter (US Patent No. 5,683,439), the *Nos* promoter, the rubisco promoter, the GRP1-8 promoter, ALS promoter, as described in published PCT Application WO 96/30530, a synthetic promoter, such as, Rsyn7, SCP and UCP promoters as described in U. S. Patent Application Number 09/028,819, filed February 24, 1998 and hereby incorporated by reference, and other transcription initiation regions from various plant genes known to those of skill.

In the present invention, an expression vector comprises a constitutive promoter operationally linked to a nucleotide sequence encoding for hydrogen peroxide/reactive

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oxygen species producing enzyme. The expression vector and an accompanying, selectable marker gene under the direction of a plant-expressible constitutive promoter are introduced into plant cells, selective agent-resistant cells or tissues are recovered, resistant plants are regenerated and T0 candidates are screened for enzyme activity in leaf samples. T0 candidates can also be obtained without the use of a selectable marker. In this instance, the expression vector is introduced into plant cells without an accompanying selectable marker gene and transformed tissues are identified and plants screened based on enzyme activity alone.

Additional regulatory elements that may be connected to the enzyme encoding nucleic acid sequence for expression in plant cells include terminators, polyadenylation sequences, and nucleic acid sequences encoding signal peptides that permit localization within a plant cell or secretion of the protein from the cell. Such regulatory elements and methods for adding or exchanging these elements with the regulatory elements of the gene or interest are known, and include, but are not limited to, 3' termination and/or polyadenylation regions such as those of the *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* nopaline synthase (nos) gene (Bevan, *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 12: 369-385 (1983)); the potato proteinase inhibitor II (PINII) gene (Keil, *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 14: 5641-5650 (1986), and hereby incorporated by reference; and An, *et al.*, *Plant Cell*, 1: 115-122 (1989)); and the CaMV 19S gene (Mogen, *et al.*, *Plant Cell*, 2: 1261-1272 (1990)).

Plant signal sequences, including, but not limited to, signal-peptide encoding DNA/RNA sequences which target proteins to the extracellular matrix of the plant cell (Dratewka-Kos, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 264: 4896-4900 (1989)) and the *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* extension gene (DeLoose, *et al.*, *Gene*, 99: 95-100 (1991)), or signal peptides which target proteins to the vacuole like the sweet potato sporamin gene (Matsuka, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 88: 834 (1991)) and the barley lectin gene (Wilkins, *et al.*, *Plant Cell*, 2: 301-313 (1990)), or signals which cause proteins to be secreted such as that of PR1b (Lind, *et al.*, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 18: 47-53 (1992)), or those which target proteins to the plastids such as that of rapeseed enoyl-Acp reductase (Verwaert, *et al.*, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 26: 189-202 (1994)) are useful in the invention. An especially useful signal sequence for this invention is signal sequence isolated from the oxalate oxidase gene. (Lane, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 266(16): 10461-10469 (1991))

Gene Transformation Methods

Numerous methods for introducing foreign genes into plants are known and can be used to insert a hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing enzyme gene into a plant host, including biological and physical plant transformation protocols. See, for example, Miki *et al.*, (1993) "Procedure for Introducing Foreign DNA into Plants", In: *Methods in Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology*, Glick and Thompson, eds., CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, pages 67-88. The methods chosen vary with the host plant, and include chemical transfection methods such as calcium phosphate, microorganism-mediated gene transfer such as *Agrobacterium* (Horsch, *et al.*, *Science*, 227: 1229-31 (1985)), electroporation, micro-injection, and biolistic bombardment.

Expression cassettes and vectors and *in vitro* culture methods for plant cell or tissue transformation and regeneration of plants are known and available. See, for example, Gruber, *et al.*, (1993) "Vectors for Plant Transformation" In: *Methods in Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology*, Glick and Thompson, eds. CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, pages 89-119.

Agrobacterium-mediated Transformation

The most widely utilized method for introducing an expression vector into plants is based on the natural transformation system of *Agrobacterium*. *A. tumefaciens* and *A. rhizogenes* are plant pathogenic soil bacteria which genetically transform plant cells. The Ti and Ri plasmids of *A. tumefaciens* and *A. rhizogenes*, respectfully, carry genes responsible for genetic transformation of plants. See, for example, Kado, *Crit. Rev. Plant Sci.*, 10: 1-32 (1991). Descriptions of the *Agrobacterium* vector systems and methods for *Agrobacterium*-mediated gene transfer are provided in Gruber *et al.*, *supra*; and Moloney, *et al.*, *Plant Cell Reports*, 8: 238-242 (1989).

Direct Gene Transfer

Despite the fact that the host range for *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation is broad, some major cereal crop species and gymnosperms have generally been recalcitrant to this mode of gene transfer, even though some success has recently been achieved in rice (Hiei, *et al.*, *The Plant Journal*, 6: 271-282 (1994)) and maize (Ishida, *et al.*, *Nature Biotech.*, 14: 754-750 (1996)). Several methods of plant transformation, collectively referred to as direct gene transfer, have been developed as an alternative to *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation.

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A generally applicable method of plant transformation is microprojectile-mediated transformation, where DNA is carried on the surface of microprojectiles measuring about 1 to 4 μm . The expression vector is introduced into plant tissues with a biolistic device that accelerates the microprojectiles to speeds of 300 to 600 m/s which is sufficient to
5 penetrate the plant cell walls and membranes. (Sanford, *et al.*, *Part. Sci. Technol.*, 5: 27-37 (1987); Sanford, *Trends Biotech.*, 6: 299-302 (1988); Sanford, *Physiol. Plant.*, 79: 206-209 (1990); Klein, *et al.*, *Biotechnology*, 10: 286-291 (1992)).

Another method for physical delivery of DNA to plants is sonication of target cells as described in Zang, *et al.*, *BioTechnology*, 9: 996-996 (1991). Alternatively, liposome or
10 spheroplast fusions have been used to introduce expression vectors into plants. See, for example, Deshayes, *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 4: 2731-2737 (1985); and Christou, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 84: 3962-3966 (1987). Direct uptake of DNA into protoplasts using CaCl_2 precipitation, polyvinyl alcohol or poly-L-ornithine have also been reported. See, for example, Hain, *et al.*, *Mol. Gen. Genet.*, 199: 161 (1985); and Draper, *et al.*,
15 *Plant Cell Physiol.*, 23: 451-458 (1982).

Electroporation of protoplasts and whole cells and tissues has also been described. See, for example, Donn *et al.*, (1990) In: *Abstracts of the VIIIth Int'l. Congress on Plant Cell and Tissue Culture IAPTC*, A2-38, page 53; D'Halluin, *et al.*, *Plant Cell*, 4: 1495-1505 (1992); and Spencer, *et al.*, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 24: 51-61 (1994).

Particle Wounding/*Agrobacterium* Delivery

Another useful basic transformation protocol involves a combination of wounding by particle bombardment, followed by use of *Agrobacterium* for DNA delivery, as described by Bidney, *et al.*, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 18: 301-313 (1992). Useful plasmids for plant
25 transformation include Bin 19. See Bevan, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 12: 8711-8721 (1984), and hereby incorporated by reference. This method is preferred for transformation of sunflower plants.

In general, the intact meristem transformation method involves imbibing seed for 24 hours in the dark, removing the cotyledons and root radical, followed by culturing of
30 the meristem explants. Twenty-four hours later, the primary leaves are removed to expose the apical meristem. The explants are placed apical dome side up and bombarded, e.g., twice with particles, followed by co-cultivation with *Agrobacterium*. To start the co-cultivation for intact meristems, *Agrobacterium* is placed on the meristem.

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After about a 3-day co-cultivation period the meristems are transferred to culture medium with cefotaxime plus kanamycin for the NPTII selection.

The split meristem method involves imbibing seed, breaking of the cotyledons to produce a clean fracture at the plane of the embryonic axis, excising the root tip and then
5 bisecting the explants longitudinally between the primordial leaves. The two halves are placed cut surface up on the medium then bombarded twice with particles, followed by co-cultivation with *Agrobacterium*. For split meristems, after bombardment, the meristems are placed in an *Agrobacterium* suspension for 30 minutes. They are then removed from the suspension onto solid culture medium for three day co-cultivation. After this period,
10 the meristems are transferred to fresh medium with cefotaxime plus kanamycin for selection.

Transfer by Plant Breeding

Alternatively, once a single transformed plant has been obtained by the foregoing
15 recombinant DNA method, conventional plant breeding methods can be used to transfer the gene and associated regulatory sequences via crossing and backcrossing. Such intermediate methods will comprise the further steps of: (1) sexually crossing the disease-resistant plant with a plant from the disease susceptible taxon; (2) recovering reproductive material from the progeny of the cross; and (3) growing disease-resistant
20 plants from the reproductive material. Where desirable or necessary, the agronomic characteristics of the susceptible taxon can be substantially preserved by expanding this method to include the further steps of repetitively: (1) backcrossing the disease-resistant progeny with disease-susceptible plants from the susceptible taxon; and (2) selecting for expression of a hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing enzyme activity (or
25 an associated marker gene) among the progeny of the backcross, until the desired percentage of the characteristics of the susceptible taxon are present in the progeny along with the gene or genes imparting oxalic acid degrading and/or hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species enzyme activity.

By the term "taxon" herein is meant a unit of botanical classification. It thus
30 includes, genus, species, cultivars, varieties, variants and other minor taxonomic groups which lack a consistent nomenclature.

Resistance to Stress

The present invention provides for methods of producing plants capable of
35 withstanding a variety of stresses, such as, but not limited to, plants having heat

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tolerance, cold tolerance, drought tolerance, salt tolerance, resistance to parasitic weeds, resistance to insects, resistance to nematodes, and resistance to bacterial, viral, or fungal pathogens. The constitutive expression of a gene capable of generating hydrogen peroxide or production of any reactive oxygen species from an available substrate results in a stress resistant plant. The present invention demonstrates that it is now possible to induce resistance to a variety of pathogens and environmental stresses by expression of a hydrogen peroxide producing or reactive oxygen species producing gene even before pathogen or stress challenge. For example, *Sclerotinia* resistant sunflower expressing oxalate oxidase show enhanced accumulation of pathogenesis-related genes resulting in the accumulation of high levels of PR-1, chitinase, 14-3-3 protein, and glucanase PR proteins as well as highly elevated levels of salicylic acid. This induced gene expression occurs before pathogen or stress challenge and is a consequence of constitutive expression of the oxalate oxidase gene. Oxalate oxidase acts on endogenously available substrate producing hydrogen peroxide thereby activating the expression of hydrogen peroxide responsive genes, ultimately resulting in the accumulation of markers associated with generalized stress tolerance in plants.

Another embodiment of the present invention is overexpression of an endogenous gene. In some embodiments, isolated nucleic acids that serve as promoter or enhancer elements can be introduced in the appropriate position (generally upstream) of an endogenous form of the gene(s) encoding an enzyme of the present invention so as to up or down regulate expression of that enzyme. For example, endogenous promoters can be altered *in vivo* by mutation, deletion, and/or substitution (see, Kmiec, U.S. Patent 5,565,350; Zarlign *et al.*, PCT/US93/03868), or isolated promoters can be introduced into a plant cell in the proper orientation and distance from a hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing gene so as to control the expression of the gene. Gene expression can be modulated under conditions suitable for plant growth so as to alter the enzyme content and/or composition. Thus, the present invention provides compositions, and methods for making, exogenous promoters and/or enhancers operably linked to a native, endogenous form of an enzyme of the present invention.

There are a number of endogenous genes that generated hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species. The following is a list of possible enzymes whose expression could be altered by the method described earlier. Oxidoreductases that would be expected to produce reactive oxygen intermediates such as hydrogen peroxide: Hydrogen peroxide-forming: oxalate oxidase EC 1.2.3.4, glycolate oxidase EC 1.1.3.15, polyamine oxidase EC 1.5.3.11, copper amine oxidase EC 1.4.3.6, flavin amine oxidase,

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EC 1.4.3.4, berberine Bridge Enzyme EC 1.5.3.9, choline oxidase EC 1.1.3.7, acyl coA oxidase EC 1.3.3.6, amino cyclopropane carboxylate oxidase (ACC oxidase), pyridoxamine-phosphate oxidase EC 1.4.3.5, sarcosine oxidase EC 1.5.3.1, sulfite oxidase EC 1.8.3.1, and methyl sterol oxidase, **Superoxide-forming: aldehyde oxidase**
5 EC 1.2.3.1, xanthine Oxidase EC 1.1.3.22, and NADPH Oxidase (respiratory burst enzyme homolog), large subunit (GP91).

***Sclerotinia* Disease**

Sclerotinia overwinters as dense, black hyphal masses (sclerotia) deposited in the
10 soil. Sclerotia in the soil germinate when favorable conditions are present to produce mycelial growth for root infections or apothecia for above ground ascospore production. *Sclerotinia* infection in sunflower manifests itself in 4 basic forms; basal root mycelial infection leading to wilt, and middle stalk, bud and head rots. Airborne ascospores from soil surface apothecia are responsible for the later three infections. The general view has
15 been that *Sclerotinia* does not invade healthy tissue but gains a foothold only in wounded areas or senescing tissue where the spores happen to land. This does not appear to be strictly true, however, in that the only correlation to be made for successful ascospore infection in plants is the number of hours of continuous moisture to which spores are exposed during the germination process. Anywhere from 24 to 48 hours of damp
20 conditions as well as some minimal level of plant exudate as a nutritional source are required for spore germination and penetration.

Fungal produced oxalate, in conjunction with a host of degradative enzymes, appears to be a requirement for infection (Noyes, R.D. and J.G. Hancock, *Physiol. Plant Pathol.*, 18(2): 123-132 (1981). Mutant strains of *Sclerotinia* deficient in oxalate
25 production are no longer pathogenic even though the battery of degradative enzymes are produced (Godoy, G., et al., *Physiol. Mol. Plant Pathol.*, 37(3): 179-191 (1990). In addition, oxalate fed to sunflower plants exhibit the wilt symptoms of *Sclerotinia* infection. Therefore, oxalate acts as a classic, diffusable toxin by stressing host plant tissue in preparation for enzymatic degradation and mycelial colonization (Maxwell, D.P., *Physiol. Plant Pathol.*, 3(2): 279-288 (1973)).
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Example 1 **SUNFLOWER**

Cloning of wheat oxalate oxidase

5 Pioneer wheat variety 2548 (PVP# 8900112) was imbibed with running water for one hour, wrapped in moist paper towels, sealed in zip-lock plastic bags, and incubated in the dark at 28 °C for 24 hours. Germinating seed was then frozen in liquid nitrogen and aliquots of 5 to 10 grams were stored at -80 °C.

10 A modified protocol for Castor endosperm RNA isolation was used for RNA purification. (Prescott and Martin, *Plant Molec. Bio. Rep.*, 4(#4): 219-224 (1987)) Six grams of frozen germinating seed was ground in liquid nitrogen using a mortar and pestle. Fifty milliliters of extraction buffer (150mM LiCl, 50mM Tris pH 8.0, 5mM EDTA, 5% (w/v) sodium dodecyl sulfate) was added to the powdered wheat and mixed with 50 mls of Phenol/chloroform/isoamyl-alcohol (25:24:1). This was mixed in a Waring blender for one
15 minute. The homogenate was added to 50ml conical centrifuge tubes and centrifuged in a Juoan 412 centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes. The aqueous phase was then extracted two more times with an equal volume of phenol/chloroform/isoamyl-alcohol and finally with an equal volume of chloroform. The aqueous phase was then removed to a baked Corex centrifuge tube and one fourth volume of 10M LiCl added (final
20 concentration approximately 2M LiCl). This was placed at -20 °C overnight. The RNA was collected by centrifugation at 10K for 60 minutes and removing all of the supernatant by aspiration with sterile pipettes. The RNA pellet was resuspended in sterile water and quantitated by spectroscopy at OD 260. Gibco/BRL's Superscript First Strand Synthesis Kit was used to make first strand cDNA from the total RNA. The synthesis was primed
25 using oligo dT . All other steps were as stated in the suppliers protocol. PCR was carried out on the first strand cDNA using oligos DO4244 and DO4245.

DO4244 is 5'> ggaaggatcctagaaattaaaacccagcggc> 3' (SEQ ID NO: 1)

DO4245 is 5'> ccgtcgacaaactctagctgatcaatcc >3' (SEQ ID NO: 2)

50µl reaction:

30 1µl first strand cDNA
5µl 10 X buffer
1µl 25 mM dNTPs
1µl oligo 4244 (1µg/µl)
1µl oligo 4245 (1µg/µl)
35 1µl TAQ polymerase
40µl water

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A MJResearch PTC100 thermocycler program was used as follows:

- 1: 92°C 1 min.
- 5 2: 92°C 30 sec.
- 3: 55°C 30 sec.
- 4: 72°C 2 min.
- 5: Go to step 2 29 times.
- 6: 72°C 5 min.
- 10 7: 4°C for ever
- 8: END

The PCR band that resulted was isolated by gel electrophoresis and purified by phenol extraction of the DNA from the agarose. This was digested with BamHI and Sall for cloning into pGem3ZF+ (Promega, Madison, WI) also cut with BamHI and Sall.. Ligation of these two DNA's did not yield the expected plasmid. A new primer was designed for the 5' end,

DO5597, 5'>ccgtcgacaaactgcagctgatcaatcc>3' (SEQ ID NO: 3)

- 50µl reaction:
- 20 1µl first PCR band
 - 5µl 10 X buffer
 - 1µl 25 mM dNTPs
 - 1µl oligo 4244 (1µg/µl)
 - 1µl oligo 5597 (1µg/µl)
 - 25 1µl TAQ polymerase
 - 40µl water

A MJResearch PTC100 thermocycler program was used as follows:

- 30 1: 92°C 30 sec.
- 2: 65°C 30 sec.
- 3: Go to 1. 29 times
- 4: 75°C 5 min.
- 5: END

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The PCR band that resulted was isolated by gel electrophoresis and purified by phenol extraction of the DNA from the agarose. This was digested with BamHI and PstI for cloning into pGem3ZF+ also cut with BamHI and PstI. Ligation of these two DNA's did yield the expected plasmid, with one unexpected change. The small polylinker region of pGem3ZF+ between the BamHI and PstI sites was duplicated on each end of the oxalate oxidase cDNA. This resulted in reversing the insert in the parental backbone. This DNA was sent to Iowa State University's Nucleic Acid Facility for sequence verification. The only differences are the restriction sites added to the ends by PCR for cloning. The

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oxalate oxidase protein precursor sequence is illustrated by SEQ ID NO: 4. The oxalate oxidase cDNA sequence is illustrated in SEQ ID NO: 5.

The plasmids used in this application are pPHP7746 and pPHP8188. Plasmid pPHP7746 contains a pBin19 backbone (Bevin, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res* 12:8711-8721 (1984)) with two plant transcription units between TDNA borders. The plant transcription units are 1xCaMV35S promoter::omega prime leader::oxalate oxidase::pinII terminator and a selectable marker. Plasmid pPHP8188 also contains a pBin19 backbone with two plant transcription units between TDNA borders. The plant transcription units are Brassica ALS promoter::oxalate oxidase::pinII terminator and a selectable marker.

Sunflower Transformation

A general method for transformation of sunflower meristem tissues is practiced as follows (see also European patent number 486233, herein incorporated by reference, and Malone-Schoneberg, J., *et al.*, 1994, *Plant Science*, 103:199-207).

Mature sunflower seed (*Helianthus annuus* L.) of Pioneer[®] hybrid 6440 or research selection SMF-3 (a selection of USDA germplasm release SFM-3; *cms/H. petiolaris* Nuttall//*cms* HA89 backcross) were dehulled using a single wheat-head thresher. The seed was provided by the Pioneer sunflower research station at Woodland, CA. Seeds were surface sterilized for 30 minutes in a 20% Chlorox bleach solution with the addition of two drops of Tween 20 per 50 ml of solution. The seeds were rinsed twice with sterile distilled water.

Split embryonic axis explants were prepared by a modification of procedures described by Schrammeijer *et al.* (Schrammeijer, *et al.*, *Plant Cell Rep.*, 9: 55-60 (1990)). Seeds were imbibed in distilled water for 60 minutes following the surface sterilization procedure. The cotyledons of each seed were then broken off producing a clean fracture at the plane of the embryonic axis. Following excision of the root tip, the explants were bisected longitudinally between the primordial leaves. The two halves were placed, cut surface up, on GBA medium consisting of Murashige and Skoog mineral elements (Murashige, *et al.*, *Physiol. Plant*, 15: 473-497 (1962)), Shepard's vitamin additions (Shepard, (1980) In: *Emergent Techniques for the Genetic Improvement of Crops*, University of Minnesota Press), 40 mg/l adenine sulfate, 30 g/l sucrose, 0.5 mg/l 6-benzyl-aminopurine (BAP), 0.25 mg/l indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), 0.1 mg/l gibberellic acid (GA₃), pH 5.6 and 8 g/l Phytagar.

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The explants were subjected to microprojectile bombardment prior to *Agrobacterium* treatment (Bidney, *et al.*, *Plant Mol. Biol.*, 18: 301-313 (1992)). Thirty to forty explants were placed in a circle at the center of a 60 X 20 mm plate for this treatment. Approximately 4.7 mg of 1.8 mm tungsten microprojectiles were re-suspended in 25 ml of sterile TE buffer (10 mM Tris HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8) and 1.5 ml aliquots were used per bombardment. Each plate was bombarded twice through a 150 mm nytex screen placed 2 cm above the samples in a PDS 1000® particle acceleration device.

Disarmed *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA105 were used in all transformation experiments. Binary vectors were introduced into EHA105 using a freeze-thaw transformation method (Holsters, *et al.*, *Mol. Gen. Genet.*, 163: 181-187 (1978)). Bacteria for plant transformation experiments were grown overnight (28°C and 100 RPM continuous agitation) in liquid YEP medium (10 gm/l yeast extract, 10 gm/l Bacto peptone and 5 gm/l NaCl, pH 7.0) with the appropriate antibiotics required for bacterial strain and binary plasmid maintenance. The suspension was used when it reached an OD₆₀₀ of about 0.4 to 0.8. The *Agrobacterium* cells were pelleted and re-suspended at a final OD₆₀₀ of 0.5 in an inoculation medium comprised of 12.5 mM MES pH 5.7, 1 gm/l NH₄Cl, and 0.3 gm/l MgSO₄.

Freshly bombarded explants were placed in an *Agrobacterium* suspension, mixed and left undisturbed for 30 minutes. The explants were then transferred to GBA medium and co-cultivated cut surface down at 26°C and 18 hour days. After three days of co-cultivation, the explants were transferred to 374B: (GBA medium lacking growth regulators and a reduced sucrose level of 1%) supplemented with 250 mg/l cefotaxime and 50 mg/l kanamycin sulfate. The explants were cultured for 2 to 5 weeks on selection and then transferred to fresh 374B medium lacking kanamycin for 1 to 2 weeks of continued development. Explants with differentiating, antibiotic resistant areas of growth that had not produced shoots suitable for excision were transferred to GBA medium containing 250 mg/l cefotaxime for a second 3 day phytohormone treatment. Leaf samples from green, kanamycin resistant shoots were assayed for the presence of NPTII by ELISA and for the presence of oxalate degrading transgene expression by oxalate oxidase or oxalate decarboxylase enzyme assays.

NPTII positive shoots were grafted to Pioneer® hybrid 6440 *in vitro* grown sunflower seedling rootstock. Surface sterilized seeds were germinated in 48-0 medium (half strength Murashige and Skoog salts, 0.5% sucrose, 0.3% gelrite, pH 5.6) and grown under conditions described for explant culture. The upper portion of the seedling was

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removed, a 1 cm vertical slice was made in the hypocotyl and the transformed shoot inserted into the cut. The entire area was wrapped with parafilm to secure the shoot. Grafted plants could be transferred to soil following 1 week of *in vitro* culture. Grafts in soil were maintained under high humidity conditions followed by a slow acclimatization to the greenhouse environment. Transformed sectors of T₀ plants (parental generation) maturing in the greenhouse were identified by NPTII ELISA and/or by oxalate oxidase activity analysis of leaf extracts while transgenic seeds harvested from NPTII positive T₀ plants were identified by oxalate oxidase or oxalate decarboxylase activity analysis of small portions of dry seed cotyledon.

An alternative sunflower transformation protocol allows the recovery of transgenic progeny without the use of chemical selection pressure. Seeds were dehulled and surface-sterilized for 20 min in a 20 percent Chlorox bleach solution with the addition of two to three drops of Tween 20 per 100 ml of solution, then they were rinsed three times with distilled water. Sterilized seeds were imbibed in the dark at 26 °C for 20 h on filter paper moistened with water. The cotyledons and root radical were removed, and the meristem explants were cultured on 374E (GBA medium consisting of MS salts, Shepard vitamins, 40 mg/l adenine sulfate, 3 % sucrose, 0.5 mg/l 6-BAP, 0.25 mg/l IAA, 0.1 mg/l GA, and 0.8% Phytagar at pH 5.6) for 24h under the dark. The primary leaves were removed to expose the apical meristem, around 40 explants were placed with the apical dome facing upward in a 2 cm circle in the center of 374M (GBA medium with 1.2% Phytagar) and then cultured on the medium for 24 h in the dark.

Approximately 18.8 mg of 1.8 µm tungsten particles were resuspended in 150 µl absolute ethanol. After sonication, 8 µl of it was dropped on the center of the surface of macrocarrier. Each plate was bombarded twice with 650 psi rupture discs in the first shelf at 26 mm of Hg helium gun vacuum.

The plasmid of interest was introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain EHA 105 via freeze thawing as described by Holsters *et al.*, *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 163: 181-7 (1978). The pellet of overnight grown *Agrobacteria* at 28 °C in a liquid YEP medium (10 g/l yeast extract, 10 g/l Bacto peptone and 5 g/l NaCl, pH 7.0) in the presence of 50 µg/l kanamycin was resuspended in an inoculation medium (12.5 mM 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid, MES, 1 g/l NH₄Cl and 0.3 g/l MgSO₄ at pH 5.7) to reach a final concentration of 4.0 at OD 600. Particle-bombarded explants were transferred to GBA medium (374E), a droplet of bacteria suspension was placed directly onto the top of meristem. The explants were co-cultivated on the medium for 4 days after which the

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explants were transferred to 374 C medium (GBA with 1 % sucrose and no BAP, IAA, GA3 and supplemented with 250 µg/ml cefotaxime). The plantlets were cultured on the medium for about 2 weeks under 16h day and 26 °C incubation conditions.

Explants (around 2 cm long) from two week culture in 374C medium were screened by oxalate oxidase or assays. After oxalate oxidase or decarboxylase positive explants were identified, those shoots that failed to exhibit oxalate oxidase activity were discarded, and every positive explant was subdivided into nodal explants. One nodal explant contained at least one potential node. The nodal segments were cultured on GBA medium for three to four days to promote the formation of auxiliary buds from each node. Then they were transferred to 374C medium and allowed to develop for additional four weeks. Developing buds were separated and cultured for an additional four weeks on 374C medium. Pooled leaf samples from each newly recovered shoot were screened again by the appropriate enzyme assay. At this time, the enzyme positive shoots recovered from a single node will generally have been enriched in the transgenic sector detected in the initial assay prior to nodal culture.

Recovered oxidase positive shoots were grafted to Pioneer hybrid 6440 *in vitro* grown sunflower seedling rootstock. The rootstocks were prepared in the following manner. Seeds were dehulled and surface-sterilized for 20 min in a 20 percent Chlorox bleach solution with the addition of two to three drop of Tween 20 per 100 ml of solution, and were rinsed three times with distilled water. The sterilized seeds were germinated on the filter moistened with water for three days, then they were transferred into 48 medium (half strength MS salt, 0.5 % sucrose, 0.3 % gelrite pH 5.0) and grown at 26 °C under the dark for 3 days, then incubated at 16 h day culture condition. The upper portion of selected seedling was removed, a vertical slice was made in each hypocotyl, and a transformed shoot was inserted into a V-cut. The cut area was wrapped with parafilm. After one week culture on the medium, grafted plants were transferred to soil. In the first two weeks, they were maintained under high humidity conditions to acclimatize a greenhouse environment.

Transformed sectors of T0 plants were identified by additional oxalate oxidase assays of those *in vitro* positive grafted shoots. After assay, non-transformed sectors were trimmed off and auxiliary buds from transgenic sectors were recovered so as to obtain near uniform transformation events. Selfed seed from T0's were collected, germinated, characterized for enzyme activity, and selfed again.

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Oxalate Oxidase Expression in Sunflower Transgenics

A small set of wheat oxalate oxidase expressing sunflower transgenics were forwarded to the Pioneer sunflower breeding station at Woodland, CA for *Sclerotinia* disease resistance evaluation. A mycelial inoculation protocol was developed where the pathogen was introduced to the plant through small pieces of *Sclerotinia* infested carrot. A freshly infected carrot slice was placed on a petiole midway between the stem and leaf. A parafilm wrap was applied to hold the carrot piece in place and to maintain a high humidity environment at this junction. Three middle level petioles/plant were inoculated on greenhouse grown plants prior to first ring anthesis. The carrot piece was removed 24 hours later and disease progression was monitored as the fungus moved into the stem. Approximately 3 weeks later a visual rating was taken of the lesions on the stem and given a value of 1 to 9 where 1 represented typical susceptible lesions and 9 denoted a high degree of resistance. The same readings were done 7-8 days later. In addition, the inoculated plants were collected at dry down, the main stems split and the fungal sclerotia bodies were recovered, weighed and counted.

The initial set of 5 oxalate oxidase expressing T2 transgenics (line SMF-3) recovered from pPHP7746 transformations showed remarkable disease resistance responses following fungal challenge. While adequate quantitative data to correlate oxidase activity with resistance ratings were not collected with this first set of plants, it was visually apparent that the transgenics were significantly more resistant to *Sclerotinia* mycelial infection than the nontransgenic controls (nontransformed SMF-3). Disease would easily progress down the petiole of all inoculated plants, however, in a number of the transgenics further progression into the stem was either restricted or halted at the stem. There were indications that the higher expressing oxidase transgenics inhibited disease progression to a greater extent than lower expressing individuals. In the end, all nontransgenic plants were dead while many of the transgenics were able to survive to produce seed. Although the plants showed significant disease resistance, the plants themselves had numerous disease-like lesions on their leaves (Figure 10). This phenomena is often seen in mutants that have a non-functional or modified gene in the disease resistance pathway. Although the overall health and seed yield of the sunflower plants did not seem to be strongly affected under greenhouse conditions, plant with lesions would not be commercially viable and may not maintain their yield in field conditions.

Infection experiments with this initial set of transgenics have been designed to determine the correlation between transgene activity and disease resistance response.

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The results are with a set of T2 plants of the best performing event in the initial trial, #193870. Data from 19 transgenic plants and 23 controls were collected following fungal inoculation. On the day of inoculation, the leaf and part of the petiole above the inoculation site of each treated petiole were removed and shipped to Johnston, overnight express, on wet ice. The samples were lyophilized to dryness and equal portions of petiole or leaf associated with each of the 3 inoculated petioles were pooled and ground to a fine powder. Oxidase enzyme assays (Suigura, *et al.*, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 27(9): 2003-2007 (1979) and hereby incorporated by reference) were performed on each leaf and petiole sample. The oxidase enzyme assays are as follows: (1) Leaf tissue was lyophilized and ground to a fine powder. The powder was resuspended in Na-succinate buffer (0.1M, pH 3.5) + a drop of Tween-20 at a 1mg/ml concentration; (2) Individual 1 ml reactions were set up in tubes or a larger volume reaction mix in a small beaker with stirring for a time course. Into each tube: Tube assay - 100ul of suspension, 100μl of 10mM oxalate in 0.1M Na-succinate buffer, pH 3.5, succinate buffer to bring volume to 1 ml. Tissue extract was added last and this started the reaction timing. The reaction was allowed to proceed for a defined time (1-30 minutes) with agitation and 100μl of reaction mix was removed to microtitre plate wells that contain 17.5μl of 1M Tris free base. Then 82.5μl was added of the peroxidase-linked color development solution (8mg 4-aminoantipyrine, 20μl N,N-dimethylaniline, 400μl of peroxidase all in 100ml of 0.2M Tris-HCl, pH 7.0). The absorbance was read at 550nm. For the time course assay, successive 100ul aliquots were removed from the 1ml reaction tube at the desired times. Time vs. absorbance was plotted and a slope was determined (OD550/min.). This value based on the initial dry weights can be used to compare different samples and plants.

The enzyme assay results are presented as either a slope of a time course reaction, A550/minute, or as a "specific activity" calculated from a slope (mM oxalate converted/minute/mg powder). A summary table is as follows:

TABLE 1

		Avg. oxidase activity (mM oxalate/ min/mg) (1=sus., 10=res.)					
	#	Petiole	leaf	Lesion-1	Lesion-2	Sclerotia wt.(gm)	Sclerotia #
Controls	23	0	0	2.2	1.1	4.0	84
193870	19	71.6	119	7.6	6.1	0.43	11.4

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The transgenics exhibited not only a significant improvement in the subjective disease ratings compared to the nontransgenic controls, but also showed a 10 fold decrease in the amount of fungal formed sclerotia deposited in the stems. 35S oxalate oxidase expression effectively disrupts a middle stalk rot-type of mycelial *Sclerotinia* invasion by dramatically reducing the rate of movement of the disease front through tissue as well as impacting the ability of the fungus to produce storage bodies that would serve as inoculum in subsequent crop cycles.

In addition to the observations with the 193870 T2 transgenic four trials of a small set of 35S::oxalate oxidase transgenics transformed with pPHP7746 were performed.

The preferred measure of disease resistance in sunflower is sclerotia accumulation. The complex interaction of host and pathogen throughout the life cycle of both is distilled down to one measurement. The ability of the fungus to propagate itself will depend on health of the pathogen and the extent of the fungal invasion of the host. Poor disease establishment is reflected in the inability of the fungus to "reproduce." Figure 1 shows that oxalate oxidase expression significantly reduces the number of sclerotia in oxalate oxidase expressing plants. Figure 2 shows that oxalate oxidase expression significantly reduced the mass of sclerotia produced in oxalate oxidase expressing plants.

Figure 3 is the plot of the % of oxalate oxidase expressors or negative controls vs. ranges of sclerotia harvested at the end of the testing cycle and reveals the significant impact oxidase expression has on disease resistance. Clearly, Figure 3 shows that sclerotia weights significantly decrease in oxalate oxidase expressors. In fact, the majority of oxalate oxidase expressors contained less than 0.5 gm of sclerotia. Figure 4 demonstrates the correlation of the level of oxidase activity has on sclerotia weight and thus on disease resistance. In general, the higher the oxidase expression, the less sclerotia are formed. Thus, oxidase expression prevents the formation of sclerotia.

A significant observation is that an important consequence of oxalate oxidase expression in sunflower is high levels of pathogenesis-related factors (PR) accumulate in the plants in the absence of pathogen challenge. Examples of PR factors include PR-1, chitinase, 14-3-3 protein, and glucanase. Leaf tissue was pulverized in 24 mM sodium phosphate-citrate buffer, pH 2.8 containing 6 mM L-ascorbic acid and 14 mM 2-mercaptoethanol. The homogenate was centrifuged and soluble proteins in the supernatant were analyzed by denaturing polyacrylamide electrophoresis followed by Western blotting according to Towbin, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 76: 4350

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(1979) and Anderson, *et al.*, *Electrophoresis*, 3: 135 (1982). Blots were probed with rabbit antisera raised against purified tobacco PR1b (kindly provided by Dr. Ray White, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts, UK), glucanase, 14-3-3 protein, or chitinase. Anti-glucanase and anti-chitinase sera were obtained from rabbits inoculated with *E. coli* expressed GST-glucanase or GST-chitinase fusion proteins. Arabidopsis anti-14-3-3 antibodies were used to determine the presence of 14-3-3 protein in sunflower extracts. After incubation with primary antiserum, protein blots were treated with alkaline phosphatase-conjugated secondary antibodies, washed, and analyzed by chemiluminescence (Western-Light, Tropix). Western analysis for tobacco PR-1, chitinase, 14-3-3, and glucanase of unchallenged sunflower oxidase transgenic 193870 leaf extracts revealed significantly increased levels of all four relative to the nontransgenic control.

Salicylic acid levels in the oxidase-expressing line were also studied. Free and total (free plus conjugated) SA was extracted from 0.4 g leaf samples as previously described (Enyedi, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 89: 2480-2482 (1992)). Samples were analyzed with a Waters liquid chromatography system (Waters Corp., Milford, MA). Ten microliters of each extract were injected at a flow rate of 1ml/min into a Nova-Pak 4 μ m C-18 column (3.9 cm x 75 mm; Waters Corp.). The column was maintained at 40°C and equilibrated in 22% acetonitrile against 78% of 0.1% acetic acid in water. SA was eluted isocratically under these conditions (Rt 3.1 min) and quantified using a scanning fluorescence detector (model 474, Waters Corp.) using excitation and emission wavelengths of 300 and 405 nm, respectively. The identity of SA in sunflower extracts was confirmed by its co-elution with authentic standard and by analysis of its UV light absorption spectrum, as measured with a photodiode array detector (model 996, Waters Corp.). SA levels in the oxidase-expressing line were 6 fold that of the control.

A larger set of leaf samples from the prior greenhouse evaluations were examined for PR-1 levels and expression and quantified by assigning a 0 through 3+ for the banding intensity. This information was plotted vs. sclerotia accumulation to determine if increased levels of PR protein would be useful as a disease resistance predictor. (Figure 5) It seems clear that PR-1 is present during disease resistance and that oxalate oxidase expression is able to induce this factor through the generation of hydrogen peroxide by the degradation of cellular, not fungal, substrate. Other observations are that the PR-1 rating of 1+ is not significant from 0, 75% of the oxidase transgenics have PR-1 ratings of 2+ or 3+, and 70% of the non-oxidase controls have PR-1 ratings of 0 or 1+. In addition when oxidase activity is plotted against the PR-1 ratings (Figure 7), a direct correlation

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between oxalate oxidase levels and PR-1 protein amounts can be seen. Increased expression of oxidase oxalate causes the level of PR-1 protein to also increase.

To address the relationship between oxalate oxidase activity, SA levels and PR protein levels, a time course study was carried out with two transgenic lines of sunflower expressing oxalate oxidase (193870 - 1X35S::oxalate oxidase and 610255 - SCP1::oxalate oxidase). The results consistently showed that oxalate oxidase activity rapidly increased to a high level (greater than 300 $\mu\text{M}/\text{Min.mg}$) within 4 weeks from germination in transgenic plants. No activity was detected in control SMF3 seedlings. From 2 to 4 weeks SA and PR-1 levels are similar to control plants. Yet by 6 weeks in transgenic plants a 2-4 fold increase in the level of SA and PR-1 can be seen as compared to controls. At 6 weeks from germination both SA and PR-1 were significantly induced in oxalate oxidase expressing plants in the absence of pathogen challenge.

The function of PR-1 protein is largely unknown. To determine the possible effect of PR-1 protein on *Sclerotinia*, an *in vitro* assay using purified tobacco PR-1 was carried out. A suspension of 300 *Sclerotinia* spores in 100 μl of a solution of 13% sucrose, with or without PR-1, was placed in a micro-plate. The spores were incubated at room temperature for 24 hours. Following the 24 hour incubation the micro-plates were examined microscopically. Germination was defined as the appearance of *Sclerotinia* hyphae in the suspension. At 1.6 μM PR-1b minimal inhibition was observed. At 4.9 μM PR-1b no hyphal growth was found and complete inhibition was seen. Thus, induction of PR-1 in a plant will restrict *Sclerotinia* spore germination.

Induction of Heat Tolerance in Transgenic Sunflower

One month old sunflower plants either containing the oxalate oxidase gene (193870 and 610255) or not (SMF3 control plants) were first grown in a greenhouse (28°C) and then transferred to a growth chamber operated at 37°C, 100% humidity, for 5 days. Out of 11 control plants only 1 plant survived. In contrast, about half of the transgenic plants expressing oxalate oxidase survived the treatment (193870 had 7 out of 11 plants survive, 610255 had 6 out of 11 plants survive). Clearly, expression of oxalate oxidase does provide heat tolerance.

Example 2

CANOLA

Sclerotinia stem rot is a disease of *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa* and *Brassica juncea* caused by the fungus *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. *Sclerotinia* stem rot is also found in

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more than 400 other dicots. The disease results in premature ripening and seed shriveling in the field. Canola is a *Brassica rapeseed* crop with low glucosinolates and low erucic acid content. All cultivars/hybrids of canola quality grown worldwide are susceptible to this disease. Brun, H., et al., pp. 1216-1221. *Proceedings of the 7th International Congress on Rapeseed, Poznan*, (1987).

Canola Transformation Protocol

The following is a standard procedure of *Agrobacterium* (strain LBA4404) mediated cotyledonary transformation (Moloney, M. et al., *Plant Cell Rep.*, 8: 238-242 (1989)) used to produce 16 pPHP7746 and 64 pPHP8188 transgenics *B. napus* Pioneer variety 46A65.

1. Sowing seed for experiments

1. Place approximately 250 seeds in seed sterilization apparatus .
2. Spray seeds with 70% ETOH.
3. Place seed apparatus in 2 % sodium hypochlorite solution (30% commercial bleach solution) and let sit for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally to ensure seeds are thoroughly soaked.
4. Place seed apparatus in sterile water for 5 minutes to rinse off bleach from the seeds.
5. Empty out seeds into a sterile petri dish.
6. Plate seeds onto GM (germination medium) (Murashige and Skoog salts (MS salts, Gibco) 10 mls/liter of MS supplements for organics (in 1 liter, 10 g of l-inositol, 40 mg Thiamine-Hcl and 100 g MES), 3% sucrose, pH 5.8, and 0.2% gelrite), at 10-12 seeds/plate. Box plates. Place box in 10 °C to synchronize germination or may place directly in 24°C(tissue culture room).
7. Seedlings ready for cocultivation in 4-6 days (dependent on cultivar).

2. Grow *Agrobacterium* containing gene of interest

1. Obtain *Agrobacterium* with gene of interest from vector construction provider. Used pPHP7746 and pPHP8188 .
2. Prepare bacterial overnight culture 1 day prior to cocultivation, by culturing 10µl loop of *Agrobacterium* in 15-30 ml of LB broth

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(GIBCO) supplemented with Kanamycin 100 mg/L and 200 μ M acetosyringone.

3. Place culture tube/flask in 28 C shaker at 200 rpm.
4. On day of cocultivation, centrifuge the bacterial suspension at 2000-3000 rpm for 10 minutes.
5. Discard supernatant and then resuspend bacterial pellet in 15-40 ml of MS-H medium (MS salts (Gibco) 10 ml/liter MS supplements for organics (see above), 2% sucrose, and pH 5.7) containing 200 μ M acetosyringone.
6. Decant suspension into 30 ml sterile petri dishes, between 5-15 ml/dish.

3. Napus: Cocultivation

1. Excise cotyledons such that as much of the petiole is intact as possible without including the meristems.
2. Plate 1 non-inoculated control plate, using 10-12 cotyledons, with the remaining cotyledons, dip the cotyledonary petiole (cut end) into the bacterial suspension (2.6)
3. Plate the inoculated cotyledons on MMW media (MS salts (Gibco), 10 ml/liter MS supplement for organics (see above), 3% sucrose, 4.5 mg benzadeninepurine (1st dissolved is the least possible amount of methanol), 0.1 mg/liter abscissic acid, pH 5.8, and 6% agar (Sigma #1296) at 20-30 cotyledons/plate.
4. Wrap all plates with surgical tape, and place in transparent box in tissue culture room at 24 C, for 2-3 days with 16 hour photoperiod.

Transfer cotyledons as follows:

1. **Non -inoculated control** - 5-6 cotyledons on MMW media (MS salts (Gibco), 10 ml/liter MS supplement for organics (see above), 3% sucrose, 4.5 mg benzadeninepurine (First dissolved is the least possible amount of methanol), 0.1 mg/liter abscissic acid, pH 5.8, and 6% agar (Sigma #1296) + carbenicillin 300-500mg/L, and on MMW + carbenicillin 300-500mg/L + selection agent. (Kan 100mg/L for pPHP7746 and Glufosinate 4mg/L for pPHP8188)
2. **Inoculated control** - 5-6 cotyledons on MMW + carbenicillin (carb)

- 35 -

3. All remaining cotyledons- plated on MMW + carb + selection agent (see above)
 4. All plates are sealed with surgical tape, boxed, and place in tissue culture room for 3 weeks.
- 5 Second transfer to shoot selection media:
1. Transfer cotyledons onto media stated step 3.7 above Avoid damage to the cut end of the petiole. Seal plates, box and culture for an additional 3 weeks, or until shoots form from cut end.
 2. Excise green, healthy shoots and place on B5-H (see media recipe below) + carb + selection agent media. This media allows rooting.
 3. If shoots have rooted, assay for reporter gene activity.
 4. After analysis, transplant confirmed transgenic shoots to soil.

15 **B5-H**

Media Ingredients 5 LITERS

Combine:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| B5 x5 stock | 1 L |
| Sucrose (2%) | 100 g |
| USE filtered H ₂ O to up volume to 5 L | |
| or Phytigel (Sigma #p8169) | 20 g |

pH sol'n to 5.8

Autoclave

After Autoclaving: Add appropriate selective agents or plant hormones

25

B5 Bx Stock

Stock Ingredients 4 LITERS

Combine:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| Potassium Nitrate (KNO ₃) | 50.0 g |
| Magnesium Sulphate (MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O) | 5.00 g |
| Calcium Chloride Dihydrate (CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O) | 15.00 g |
| Ammonium Sulphate ((NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄) | 2.68 g |
| Sodium Phosphate Monobasic (NaH ₂ PO ₄ ·H ₂ O) | 3.00 g |
| Iron 330 (Fe330) | 0.80 g |
| B5 Vitamin Stock (100x) | 200 mls |

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B5 Micronutrients (100x)	200 mls
Potassium Iodide Stock	20 mls
Bring up the volume to 4 L with filtered water	

5

B5 Vitamin Stock (100x)

Ingredient	1 LITER
------------	---------

Combine:

	Myo-inositol	10.0 g
10	Nicotinic Acid	100.0 mg
	Pyridoxine HCL	100.0 mg
	Thiamine HCL	1.0 g

Bring up the volume to 1 L with filtered water

15

Micronutrient Stock Solution (1000x)

Ingredient	1 LITER
------------	---------

Combine:

	Manganous Sulphate ($\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$)	10.0 g
20	Boric Acid (H_3BO_3)	3.0 g
	Zinc Sulphate -7 Hydrate ($\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	2.0 g
	Sodium Molybdate ($\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	250.0 mg
	Cupric Sulphate -5 Hydrate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	25.0 mg
	Cobalt Chloride -6 Hydrate ($\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	25.0 mg

25 Bring up the volume to 1 L with filtered water

Make to 100x before using by:

Adding 100 ml of 1000x and bringing it up to a 1 Litre volume by adding 900 ml of filtered water.

30 **Potassium Iodide (KI) Solution**

Add 0.83 g of KI in 1 litre of filtered water.

Two of the sixteen transgenics were single copy integration events. Progeny (T1) from these single events along with three double copy lines and two multiple copy lines underwent greenhouse *Sclerotinia* screening. Results from the indoor screening showed

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the double copy line 170B3 and single copy line 164B1 were more disease tolerant than their non-transformed parent line NS1565. Oxidase assays results on the T2 transgenic plants screened showed 170B3 and 164B1 plants had the highest and second highest expression levels respectively when compared against the other T1 lines tested. The
5 164B1 and 170B3 T2 lines were field tested.

Field Screening of Oxalate Oxidase Canola Transgenics

Field trials were conducted at the Stirk's site in Hillsburg, Ontario, Canada. The level of background inoculum was high and it was assessed by visual estimate of the
10 presence of apothecia and by doing a petal test. A petal test is performed by placing canola petals on Potato Dextrose Agar or other media for growth of *Sclerotinia* sclerotiorum, in order to determine if they are infested with the fungus. Since infection of canola with the fungus occurs only by infested petals, this test reveals if and to what extent the fungus is present in the field. Other than the presence of the fungus, favorable
15 environmental conditions and the presence of susceptible host are critical for disease development. Plots were irrigated using a mist irrigation system. Rating was performed by using two separate parameters, disease incidence and disease severity. Disease incidence is a percentage of plants infected. Disease severity is rated only on infected plants and it implies the extent to which plants are damaged by the fungal infection and
20 potential yield loss.

In the field, the infection occurred at a late growth stage when plants are physiologically more tolerant to *Sclerotinia*. Therefore, there is no data on early infection. Disease severity is rated on the scale 1 to 9, where 1 is a dead, broken off plant and 9 is a plant with no symptoms of disease.

25 SCLEROTINIA RATING SCALE

- 1 - Prematurely ripened or dead plant
- 3 - Large lesion >30mm, weak and girdled stem
- 5 - Large lesion >30mm, stiff and nearly girdled stem
- 30 7 - Small lesion <30mm, stiff and not girdled stem
- 9 - No symptoms

Intermediate scores can be assigned if symptom severity falls in between defined
scores.

35

The results in Table 2 compare the greenhouse results with the field results.

TABLE 2

Field reaction of the oxalate oxidase transgenic lines to *Sclerotinia* at Stirk's compared to indoor reaction to *Sclerotinia* and the level of enzyme activity

Transgenic entries and parental line	Field Disease Incidence (%)	Field Disease Severity 1 (1-9)	Field Disease Severity 2 (1-9)	Southern analyses (# of copies)	Enzyme Activity T2 OD 550nm	Indoor Screening Lesion length (mm)
170B3	21.3	7.5+	6.5+	2	1.32	95.3
164B1	31.9	7.0+	5.0	1	1.31	80.9
170I2	35.7	6.3	4.8	1	1.22	102.1
164C1	40.1	6.0	4.5	2	N/A	N/A
170J1	46.0	5.5	4.3	2	0.97	98.0
NS1565	51.3	5.3	3.5	0	0.00	116.3

Table 2, shows a significant decrease in disease severity and incidence, especially in the field, that can be attributed to the oxalate oxidase's activity. The level of the enzyme activity is well correlated with disease incidence and severity.

The conclusion is that the oxalate oxidase gene in canola is efficient against *Sclerotinia* in the field, when compared against the non-transformed line NS1565. The transformed lines, especially those having a higher level of enzyme activity, exhibited a significant decrease in disease incidence and severity in the field when compared to the non-transformed line. Canola oxalate oxidase transformants were tested for PR-1 protein, chitinase, and glucanase by Western blot analysis as for sunflower. No detectable PR-1, chitinase, or glucanase protein could be found using the same procedure as for sunflower. Thus disease resistance in canola differs from sunflower. If disease resistance in canola is due to oxalate degradation alone and not to induction of the disease resistance pathway, disease resistance would be limited to pathogens that secrete oxalate. The following results are consistent with degradation of oxalate as the mode of disease resistance in canola.

Efficacy of Oxalate Oxidase Transgenic Canola Against Blackleg and *Alternaria*

Transgenic canola plants containing the oxalate oxidase gene were tested for resistance to two canola pathogens, Blackleg (*Phoma lingam*) and *Alternaria*. Disease severity and lesion length were similar for all plants regardless of oxalate oxidase activity.

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Therefore, expression of oxalate oxidase alone in canola does not confer resistance to Blackleg (*Phoma lingam*) or *Alternaria* on the basis of indoor screening.

Conclusion

5 The mechanism of disease resistance is different in canola than in sunflower. In sunflower not only are the oxalate degrading abilities of oxalate oxidase involved in disease resistance, but the production of hydrogen peroxide due to the breakdown of endogenous substrate, results in the induction of the host defense systems. This is not true of canola plants expressing oxalate oxidase. The oxalate degrading abilities of
10 oxalate oxidase alone are responsible for the resistance seen to *Sclerotinia* infection in canola. The host defense systems are not turned on as can be measured by PR-1, chitinase and glucanase production, as can be measured using antibodies that were able to detect such proteins in sunflower, and no resistance is seen to non-oxalate producing pathogens, such as Blackleg and *Alternaria*.

15 Although broad spectrum resistance to pathogens is not seen in canola, the same is not true for sunflower. Induction of the host defense systems has been shown in numerous cases to cause broad spectrum resistance to pathogens. For example, Chen, *et al.* in a 1993 *Science* article discusses that infection of plants by a pathogen often leads to enhanced resistance to subsequent attacks by the same or even unrelated
20 pathogens (Chen, *et al.*, *Science*, 262: 1883-1886 (1993)). Thus resistance to pathogens, other than oxalate producing pathogens, can not be found in canola but can be found in sunflower.

 Since the transgenic canola plants are capable of expressing oxalate oxidase and degrading oxalate but not of producing a measurable PR or disease defense response
25 without the presence of a oxalate producing fungus it is reasonable to assume that either the substrate, is unavailable or in such low amounts that there is not enough hydrogen peroxide produced to sustain the disease defense response. Alternatively, the enzymes that are responsible for hydrogen peroxide degradation are much more effective in canola plants than in sunflower plants, thus not enough hydrogen peroxide is produced to elicit
30 the defense response. Either way a detectable defense response is not produced in canola.

 In order to produce hydrogen peroxide or any reactive oxygen species in a canola plant that has too low a level of substrate to form enough hydrogen peroxide or reactive oxygen species to initiate a disease response, an increase in the substrate, is required. It
35 may be possible to overcome the effect of very efficient degradation of hydrogen peroxide

- 40 -

degrading enzymes in canola by increasing the substrate availability and thereby increasing hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species production. Thus, by transforming the transgenic canola plant with the gene for the required substrate, or by modulating a pathway involved in substrate formation, more substrate is produced. With the necessary
5 level of substrate available, a sufficient level of hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species is produced and the disease response is initiated. Alternatively, a different hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species producing enzyme, such as, galactose oxidase may produce the necessary hydrogen peroxide/reactive oxygen species.

Example 3

10

SOYBEAN

Soybean transgenics were produced by cocultivation of soybean cotyledonary node with *Agrobacterium*. This was done in accordance with the protocol defined by US Patent Number 5,563,055, and hereby incorporated by reference. The *A. tumefaciens* strain LBA4404 harboring binary plasmid p11144 which has supermas::oxalate oxidase
15 and a histone promoter from *Arabidopsis* (2XH4) driving NPT was used to transform the soybean cotyledonary node. After culture on kanamycin containing media to provide a selective advantage to the transformed cells plants were regenerated. The resulting plants were screened by oxalate oxidase enzyme assay. Several plants with oxalate oxidase activity were obtained from each of three elite Pioneer soybean varieties
20 (9151,92B52 and 9341). The activity is present in both leaf and stem tissue. The plants are characterized, enzyme rate are developed and PR protein induction estimates are done. Each event is selfed and homozygous lines are developed. Some crossing to *Sclerotinia* resistant and sensitive lines is also done. Baseline *Sclerotinia* scores for each of the soybean genotypes are performed and each transgenic is evaluated for resistance
25 to *Sclerotinia*. In addition the transgenics are evaluated for resistance to other pathogens.

Example 4

Maize

Maize Transformation

30

Maize transformation was accomplished by particle bombardment of immature embryos with DNA encoding the oxalate oxidase gene fused to the maize ubiquitin promoter (ubi) and potato proteinase inhibitor II (PINII) 3' region. Ears PHN46 (U. S. patent number 5,567,861, filed Aug. 3, 1993) from both greenhouse and field nursery sources were surface sterilized in 25% commercial bleach solution containing 0.5% Micro

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detergent (Micro, International Products Corp., Burlington, NJ) for 20 min. then rinsed twice in sterile distilled water. Immature embryos were excised from these ears and placed embryo axis side down on 604 medium (0.4 X N6 basal salts, 0.6X N6 macronutrients, 16.6 mM KNO₃, 20 uM AgNO₃, 0.6X B5H minor salts, 0.6X B5H Na/Fe EDTA, 0.4X Eriksson's vitamins, 0.6X S&H vitamins, 0.5 uM Thiamine HCL, 17.2 mM L-proline, 0.03% casein hydrolysate, 2% sucrose, 0.06% glucose, 0.2% gelrite, 0.8 mg/l 2,4-D, 1.2 mg/l dicamba) 4-5 days prior to particle bombardment. Four hours prior to bombardment the embryos were transferred with the same orientation to 604S medium (604 medium with sucrose adjusted to 12%). Tungsten particles were prepared by first cleaning the particles by suspending them in 0.1 M HNO₃ and subjecting them to constant sonication on ice for 30 min. The tungsten particles are then rinsed with sterile double distilled H₂O 1X, 100% ethanol 1X, then resuspended in sterile double distilled H₂O prior to aliquoting at 15 mg/ml. Plasmid PHP10963 was cut with restriction enzyme to release a DNA fragment which contains two genes; ubi::oxalate oxidase::PINII and ubi::moPAT::PINII. A quantity of this DNA fragment was associated with the particles prior to bombardment by adding components to a microtube in the following volumes and order: 100 µl tungsten particles, 1 µg DNA / 10 µl TE buffer, 100 µl 2.5 M CaCl₂, 5 µl 0.1 M spermidine. Each component is added to the tube while constantly mixing, the final mixture was sonicated briefly, and then mixed by vortex for an additional 10 min. Tubes were then centrifuged briefly and supernatants removed from the particles and discarded. Particle associated with DNA were then washed with 500 µl 100% ethanol, centrifuged for 30 s followed by removal of the wash, and resuspended in 100 µl 100% ethanol. This suspension was used to provide 10 µl aliquots which were pipetted on the macrocarriers following a brief sonication and about 2 min prior to bombardment. Particle bombardment was achieved using a Dupont PDS 1000 He particle acceleration device with 650 psi rupture discs. Following bombardment, the embryos remained on 604S medium for 3 d and were then transferred in the same orientation to 604A medium (604 medium with 3 mg / l bialophos) for 1 wk. After 1 wk on 604A the bombarded embryos are transferred to 604J (604A medium lacking proline and casein hydrolysate, and with reduced AgNO₃ to 5 uM) and subcultured every 2 wk.

Oxalate oxidase enzyme assays - Maize

Twelve maize T0 transformed plants representing at least 5 independent molecular integration events were tested for the presence of functional oxalate oxidase enzyme by using the same enzyme assay protocol as described for sunflower tissue

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except that fresh maize leaf tissue was used in every case. Four maize leaf punches were used per sample and the color development reaction was scaled up to a larger final volume of 600 μ l. Results of the oxalate oxidase enzyme assay are shown in Table 3 below.

5

TABLE 3

Oxalate oxidase enzyme assay results from T0 maize transgenic leaf samples with non-transformed maize B73 as negative control and transgenic sunflower line (193870) as positive control.

T0 Plant Code	Event	No. of Samples	Call	Color Development (Ave. OD550)
725611	1	2	positive	0.17
725609	1	2	positive	0.74
725610	1	2	positive	0.72
726371	1	2	positive	0.70
726372	1	2	positive	0.46
725605	3	2	positive	1.44
725606	3	2	positive	1.29
725607	3	2	positive	1.10
726370	3	2	positive	1.13
726368	7	2	negative	0.00
719934	10	2	positive	1.41
719933	22	2	negative	0.01
B73 (negative control)	Na	2	negative	0.00
SF (positive control)	Na	1	Positive	1.74

10

Positive calli are then regenerated by the following method. Positive lines are transferred to 288J medium (in one liter brought up to volume with distilled water: 4.3g MS salts (GIBCO #1117-074), 0.1g myo-inositol, 5 ml MS vitamin stock solution, 0.5 mg zeatin, 60g sucrose, 3 g Gelrite, 0.5 mg indole acetic acid, 0.1 uM abscisic acid plus selective agent if desired) to initiate plant regeneration. Following somatic embryo maturation (2-4 weeks), well-developed somatic embryos are transferred to 272V medium (in one liter brought up to volume with distilled water: 4.3 g of MS salts, 0.1 g myo-inositol, 5 mls MS vitamin stock, 40g sucrose, and 6 g bacto-agar) for germination and transferred to the lighted culture room. Approximately 7-10 days later, developing plantlets are transferred to 272V medium in tubes for 7-10 days until plantlets are well established. Plants are then transferred to inserts in flats (equivalent to 2.5" pot)

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containing potting soil and grown for 1 week in a growth chamber, subsequently grown an additional 1-2 weeks in the greenhouse, then transferred to classic 600 pots (1.6 gallon) and grown to maturity.

Regenerated plants expressing oxalate oxidase are then tested for oxalate
5 oxidase activity as described earlier. Positive plants are next assayed for PR-1, chitinase, glucanase, 14-3-3 protein, and SA levels as described earlier. Positive T0 and T1 maize plants expressing oxalate oxidase are tested for resistance to stress inducers, such as fungal, viral, and bacterial diseases; environmental stress; and resistance to insects.

10

Example 5

Maize Transformation with Galactose Oxidase

Maize callus was bombarded, as described above, with a DNA fragment containing the galactose oxidase gene (pPHP12046, ubiquitin::optimized PAT::PINII /
15 ubiquitin::galactose oxidase::PINII). The galactose oxidase gene isolated from the *Fusarium* strain NRRL 2903 and cited in McPherson, *et al.*, *J of Biol Chem* 267(12):8146-8152 (1992), and herein incorporated by reference, was used in the pPHP12046 construct. The resulting callus was tested for galactose oxidase activity as described below:

- 20 1. Disrupt the callus (approximately 20 mg) in 100 mM Na phosphate pH 7.0 plus 25 mM N-ethyl maleimide (0.5 ml). The tissue can be homogenized. One way of homogenizing the tissue is the use an apparatus for tissue preparation as described in U. S. Patent Application No. 08/713,507, filed on September 13, 1996, and herein incorporate by reference.
- 25 2. Add galactose (25 mM), horseradish peroxidase (10 U/ml), Amplex Red™ (70uM – Molecular Probes) – total volume = 200 µl.
3. Incubate until color develops, can be 10 minutes to 4 hours, but preferably about 1 hour.
4. Centrifuge and decant supernatant.
- 30 5. Record absorbance at 572 nm.

One skilled in the art will recognize various ways of measuring the fluorescent Resourfin product that are different from the way described above, but which still remain within the spirit and scope of the invention. Also, the concentration of horseradish
35 peroxidase may be varied from 0.5 about µl/ml to about 20 µl/ml, and the concentration of

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Amplex Red™ may vary from about 20 μ M to about 200 μ M, depending on the desired reaction time. Reaction volume and galactose concentration may vary depending again on desired reaction time. Tissue other than callus may also be used. For example, galactose oxidase activity can be detected in all plant parts, including but not limited to, roots, stems leaves, flowers, pollen, and seed. Again, these variations are common changes one skilled in the art would make and still remain within the spirit and scope of the invention. Chloroform may also be added after incubation with galactose, Amplex Red™, and horseradish peroxidase, in order to stop the reaction. For the example reaction as described above 100 μ l of chloroform may be added before centrifugation.

10 The above described assay detects H₂O₂ generated by galactose oxidase through a horse radish peroxidase-mediated 1:1 reaction between H₂O₂ and Amplex Red (10-acetyl-3,7-dihydroxyphenoxazine) that generates highly chromophoric and fluorescent Resorufin (Zhou, *et al.*, Anal Biochem 253:162-168 (1997)). Unfortunately the assay described in the Zhou, *et al.* article could not be used to measure galactose directly in disrupted callus
15 because of a reaction between Amplex Red and substances containing free sulfhydryl groups which results in H₂O₂-independent color development. This limitation has been overcome by disrupting tissue in the presence of N-ethyl maleimide eliminating the free sulfhydryl groups (Haugaard, *et al.*, Anal Biochem 116:341-343 (1981)). This is the first time a galactose oxidase assay has been applied using Amplex Red. Several other
20 chromogens such as o-dianisidine (Tressel *et al.*, Meth Enzymol 90:163-171 (1982)) have been employed along with horse radish peroxidase for detecting H₂O₂ generated by oxidase enzymes, but because of the high extinction coefficient of resorufin, Amplex Red Assay has proven to be a much more sensitive chromogen.

The results of the galactose oxidase assay on maize callus can be seen in Figure
25 7. Galactose oxidase can be detected in maize callus.

Positive calli are then regenerated by the following method. Positive lines are transferred to 288J medium (in one liter brought up to volume with distilled water: 4.3g MS salts (GIBCO #1117-074), 0.1g myo-inositol, 5 ml MS vitamin stock solution, 0.5 mg zeatin, 60g sucrose, 3 g Gelrite, 0.5 mg indole acetic acid, 0.1 μ M abscisic acid plus
30 selective agent if desired) to initiate plant regeneration. Following somatic embryo maturation (2-4 weeks), well-developed somatic embryos are transferred to 272V medium (in one liter brought up to volume with distilled water: 4.3 g of MS salts, 0.1 g myo-inositol, 5 mls MS vitamin stock, 40g sucrose, and 6 g bacto-agar) for germination and transferred to the lighted culture room. Approximately 7-10 days later, developing

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plantlets are transferred to 272V medium in tubes for 7-10 days until plantlets are well established. Plants are then transferred to inserts in flats (equivalent to 2.5" pot) containing potting soil and grown for 1 week in a growth chamber, subsequently grown an additional 1-2 weeks in the greenhouse, then transferred to classic 600 pots (1.6 gallon) and grown to maturity.

Regenerated plants expressing galactose oxidase are then tested for levels of galactose oxidase activity as described earlier. Positive plants are next assayed for PR-1, chitinase, glucanase, 14-3-3 protein, and SA levels as described earlier. Positive T0 and T1 maize plants expressing galactose oxidase are tested for resistance to stress inducers, such as fungal, viral, and bacterial diseases; environmental stress; and resistance to insects.

All publications and patent applications in this specification are indicative of the level of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. All publications and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated by reference.

The invention has been described with reference to various specific and preferred embodiments and techniques. However, it should be understood that many variations and modifications might be made while remaining within the spirit and scope of the invention.

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH : 31 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

ggaaggatcctagaaattaaaacccagcggc

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH : 28 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

ccgtcgacaaactctagctgatcaatcc

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH : 28 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

ccgtcgacaaactgcagctgatcaatcc

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH : amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

MGYSKTLVAGLFAMLLAPAVLATDPDPLQDFCVADLDGKAVSV
NGHTCKPMSEAGDDFLFSSKLAKAGNTSTPNGSAVTELDVAEWPGTNTLGVSMNR
VDFAPGGTNPPHIHPRATEIGIVMKGELLVGILGSLDSGNKLYSRVVRAGETFLIPRG
LMHFQFNVGKTEASMVVSFNSQNP GIVFVPLTLFGSNPPIPTPVLTKALRVEARVVE
LLKSKFAAGF"

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH : base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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CTgcAGCTGATCAATCCTAGCTAAGCTTATTACATAGCAAGC ATG GGG TAC
TCC AAA ACC CTA GTA GCT GGC CTG TTC GCA ATG CTG TTA CTA GCT CCG
GCC GTC TTG GCC ACC GAC CCA GAC CCT CTC CAG GAC TTC TGT GTC GCC
GAC CTC GAC GGC AAG GCG GTC TCG GTG AAC GGG CAC ACG TGC AAG CCC
5 ATG TCG GAG GCC GGC GAC GAC TTC CTC TTC TCG TCC AAG TTG GCC AAG
GCC GGC AAC ACG TCC ACC CCG AAC GGC TCC GCC GTG ACG GAG CTC GAC
GTG GCC GAG TGG CCC GGT ACC AAC ACG CTG GGT GTG TCC ATG AAC CGC
GTG GAC TTT GCT CCC GGA GGC ACC AAC CCA CCA CAC ATC CAC CCG CGT
GCC ACC GAG ATC GGC ATC GTG ATG AAA GGT GAG CTT CTC GTG GGA ATC
10 CTT GGC AGC CTC GAC TCC GGG AAC AAG CTC TAC TCG AGG GTG GTG CGC
GCC GGA GAG ACG TTC CTC ATC CCA CGG GGC CTC ATG CAC TTC CAG TTC
AAC GTC GGT AAG ACC GAG GCC TCC ATG GTC GTC TCC TTC AAC AGC CAG
AAC CCC GGC ATT GTC TTC GTG CCC CTC ACG CTC TTC GGC TCC AAC CCG
CCC ATC CCA ACG CCG GTG CTC ACC AAG GCA CTC CGG GTG GAG GCC AGG
15 GTC GTG GAA CTT CTC AAG TCC AAG TTT GCC GC T GGG TTT TAA
TTTCTAGGA_t CC

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A method for making a stress resistant plant, the method comprising:
 - a) selecting a gene which will express an enzyme which will, in the absence of a stress challenge, cause the production of a reactive oxygen species; and
 - b) making a transformed plant which expresses said gene so
10 that a stress resistance response is triggered in said plant.
2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the selected gene codes for an enzyme selected from the group consisting of oxalate oxidase, glucose oxidase, NADPH peroxidase, choline oxidase, galactose oxidase, L-aspartate oxidase, xanthine oxidase, monoamine oxidase, glycolate oxidase, polyamine oxidase, copper amine oxidase,
15 flavine amine oxidase, berberine bridge enzyme, choline oxidase, acyl coA oxidase, amino cyclopropane carboxylate oxidase, pyridoxamine-phosphate oxidase, sarcosine oxidase, sulfite oxidase, methyl sterol oxidase, aldehyde oxidase, xanthine oxidase, and eosinophil peroxidase.
3. The method of Claim 2 wherein the enzyme is oxalate oxidase.
- 20 4. The method of Claim 1 wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of sunflower, canola, alfalfa, soybean, maize, sorghum, wheat, and rice.
5. The method of Claim 1, wherein the plant is resistant to the stress selected from the group consisting of heat, cold, salt, drought, parasitic weeds, insect, nematodes, bacterial pathogen, viral pathogen, and fungal pathogen.
- 25 6. The method of Claim 5, wherein the plant is resistant to a fungal pathogen.
7. The method of Claim 6, wherein the plant is resistant to *Sclerotinia*.

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8. A plant cell transformed with an expression vector comprising a gene which upon expression in the plant cell causes the production of a reactive oxygen species, whereupon the plant stress response mechanisms are turned on and the plant cell is therefore stress resistant.
- 5 9. A plant transformed with an expression vector comprising a gene which upon expression in the plant causes the production of a reactive oxygen species, whereupon the plant stress response mechanisms are turned on and the plant is therefore stress resistant.
10. A method for making a stress resistant plant, the method comprising:
- 10 c) selecting an endogenous gene which will express an enzyme which will, in the absence of a stress challenge, cause the production of a reactive oxygen species; and
- d) altering the expression of said gene by *in vivo* modification of the endogenous promoter, so that a stress resistance
- 15 response is triggered in said plant.
11. The method of Claim 10, wherein the gene is selected from the group consisting of oxalate oxidase, glycolate oxidase, polyamine oxidase, copper amine oxidase, flavine amine oxidase, berberine bridge enzyme, choline oxidase, acyl coA oxidase, amino cyclopropane carboxylate oxidase, pyridoxamine-phosphate oxidase, sarcosine
- 20 oxidase, sulfite oxidase, methyl sterol oxidase, aldehyde oxidase, xanthine Oxidase, and NADPH Oxidase
12. The method of Claim 11, wherein the enzyme is oxalate oxidase.
13. The method of Claim 10, wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of sunflower, canola, alfalfa, soybean, maize, sorghum, wheat, and rice.

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14. The method of Claim 10, wherein the plant is resistant to the stress selected from the group consisting of heat, cold, salt, drought, parasitic weeds, insect, nematodes, bacterial pathogen, viral pathogen, and fungal pathogen.
15. The method of Claim 14, wherein the plant is resistant to a fungal pathogen.
- 5 16. The method of Claim 15, wherein the plant is resistant to *Sclerotinia*.
17. A stress resistant plant cell comprising a plant cell having the expression of an endogenous gene altered by *in vivo* modification of an endogenous promoter so that the plant cell produces a reactive oxygen species, whereupon the plant cell stress response mechanisms are turned on and the plant cell is therefore stress resistant.
- 10 18. A stress resistant plant comprising a plant having the expression of an endogenous gene altered by *in vivo* modification of an endogenous promoter, so that the plant produces a reactive oxygen species, whereupon the plant stress response mechanisms are turned on and the plant is therefore stress resistant.
19. A method for making a disease resistant plant, the method comprising transforming a
15 plant with an expression vector comprising a constitutive promoter operably linked to a gene encoding a reactive oxygen species producing enzyme, which can react with a substrate present in a plant.
20. A method for making a heat resistant plant, the method comprising transforming a plant with an expression vector comprising a constitutive promoter operably linked to a
20 gene encoding a reactive oxygen species producing enzyme, which can react with a substrate present in a plant.
21. A method for making a parasitic weed resistant plant, the method comprising transforming a plant with an expression vector comprising a constitutive promoter operably linked to a gene encoding a reactive oxygen species producing enzyme,
25 which can react with a substrate present in a plant.

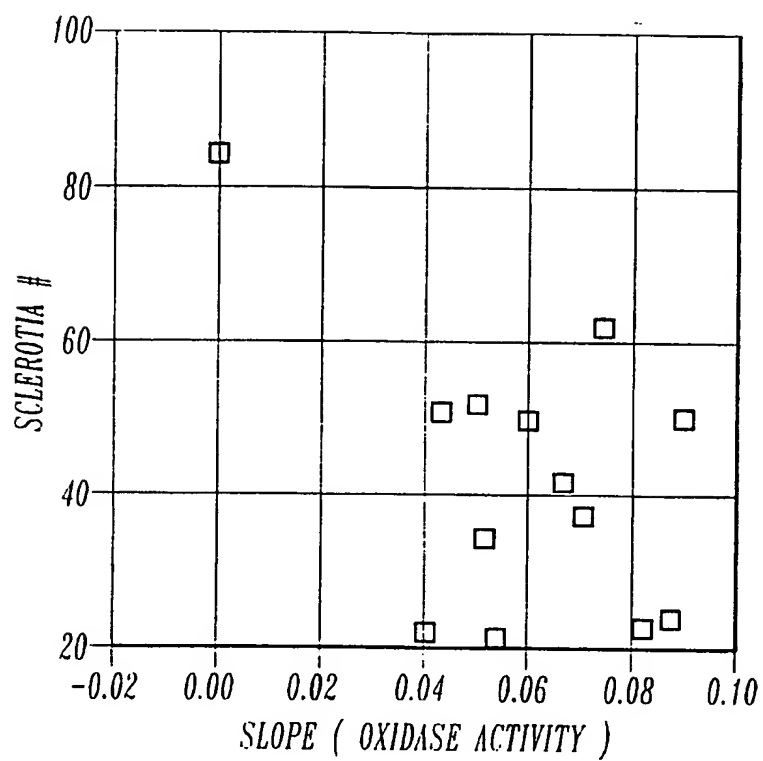
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22. A method for making a plant resistant to insect attack comprising transforming a plant with an expression vector comprising a constitutive promoter operably linked to a gene encoding a reactive oxygen species producing enzyme, which can react with a substrate present in a plant.
- 5 23. A method for making a stress resistant sunflower plant comprising transforming the sunflower plant with an expression vector comprising a constitutive promoter operably linked to a gene which codes for a reactive oxygen species producing enzyme.
24. A method for making a stress resistant canola plant comprising transforming the canola plant with an expression vector comprising a constitutive promoter operably
10 linked to a gene which codes for a reactive oxygen species producing enzyme.
25. A method for making a stress resistant soybean plant comprising transforming the canola plant with an expression vector comprising a constitutive promoter operably linked to a gene which codes for a reactive oxygen species producing enzyme.
26. A method for making a stress resistant maize plant comprising transforming the
15 canola plant with an expression vector comprising a constitutive promoter operably linked to a gene which codes for a reactive oxygen species producing enzyme.
27. A method for detecting galactose oxidase activity in a tissue sample, the method comprising the steps of:
- a) disrupting tissue in the presence of N-ethyl maleimide;
 - 20 b) adding galactose, horseradish peroxidase, and Amplex Red™;
 - c) incubating the mixture of step b) to allow formation of fluorescent Resourfin; and
 - d) detecting fluorescent Resourfin product.
- 25 28. The method of Claim 27, wherein the horseradish peroxidase concentration is from about 0.5 µl/ml to about 20 µl/ml.

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29. The method of Claim 27, wherein the Amplex Red™ concentration is from about 20 μ M to about 200 μ M.
30. The method of Claim 27, wherein the tissue is selected from the group consisting of callus, stem, roots, leaves, flowers, pollen, and seed.
- 5 31. The method of Claim 27, wherein the incubation period is from about 10 minutes to about 4 hours.
32. The method of Claim 27, wherein the incubation is ended by addition of chloroform.

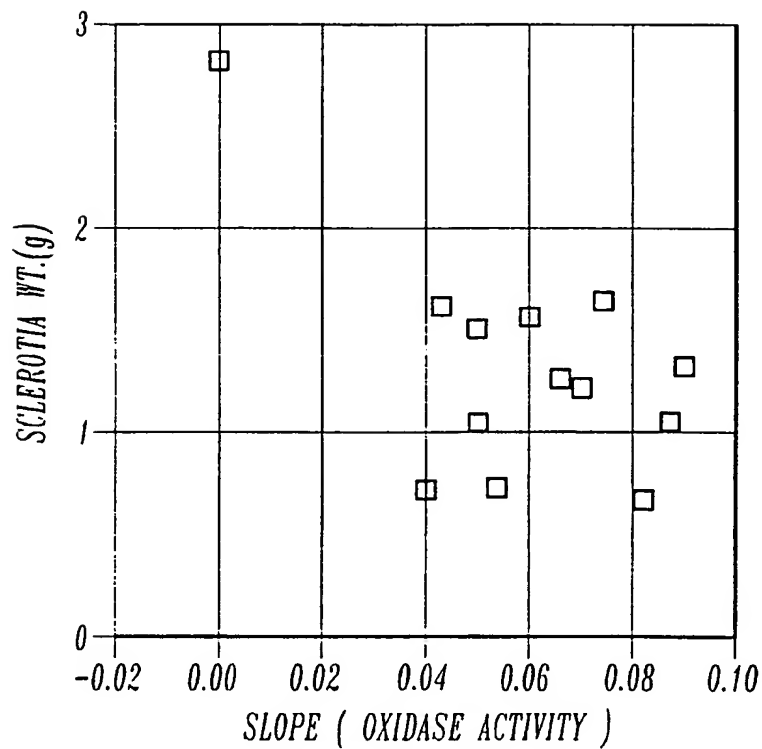
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□ SCLEROTIA #

FIG.1

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□ SCLEROTIA WT. (g)

FIG.2

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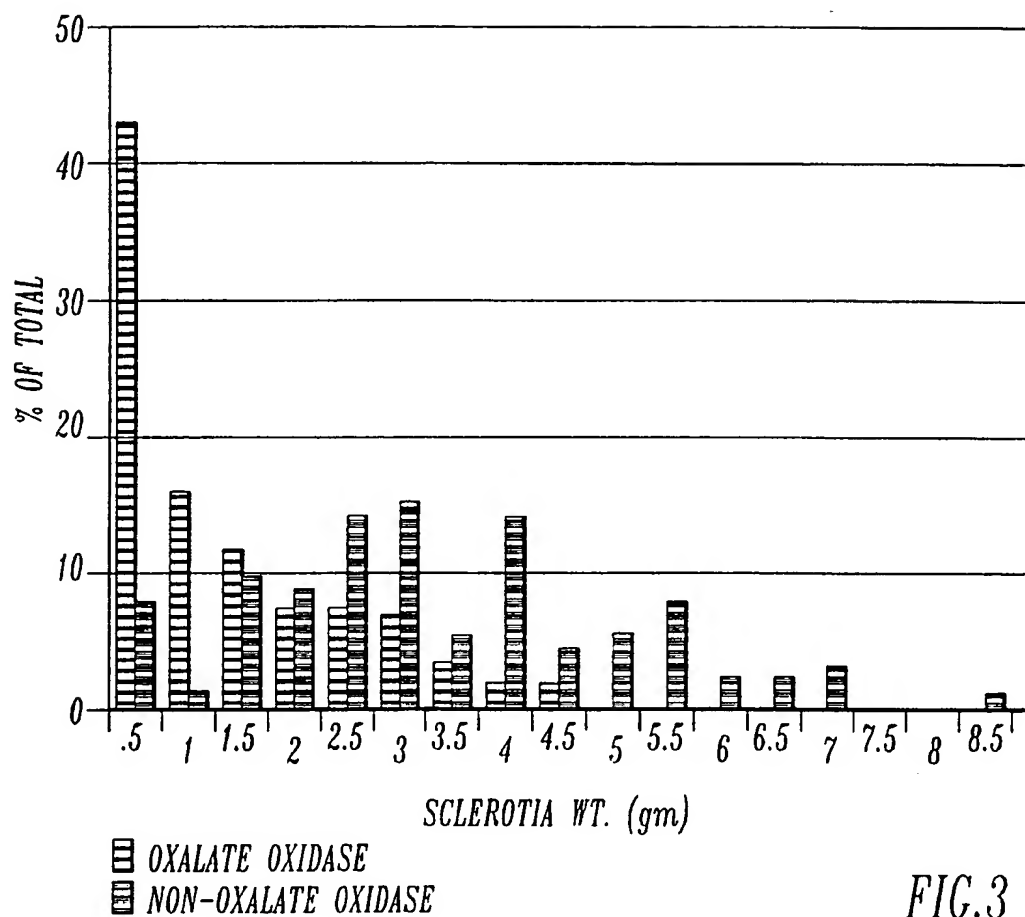


FIG.3

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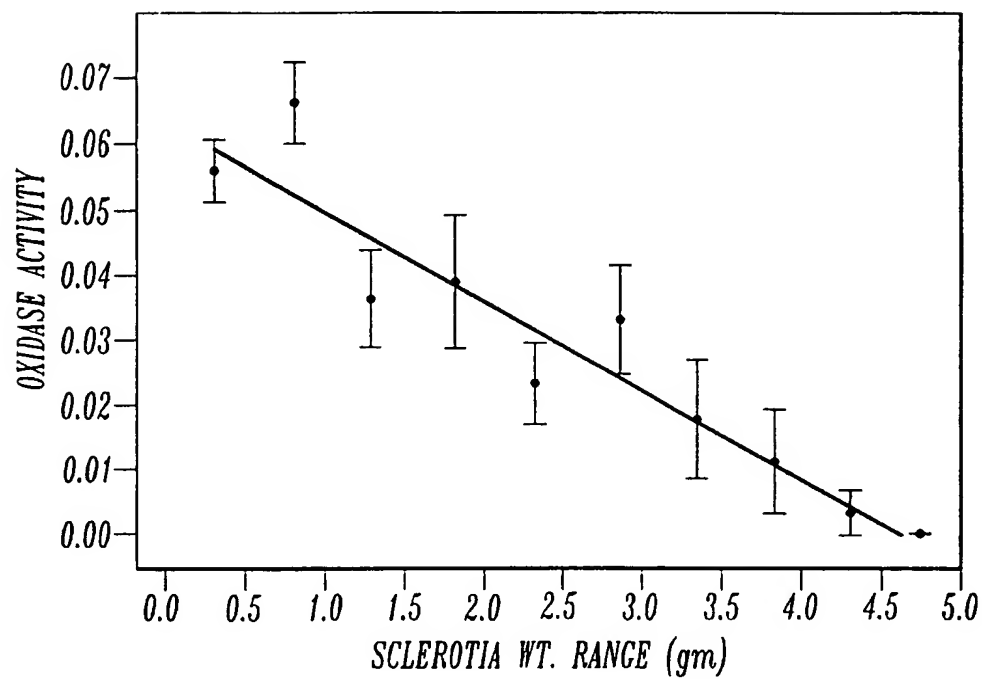


FIG.4

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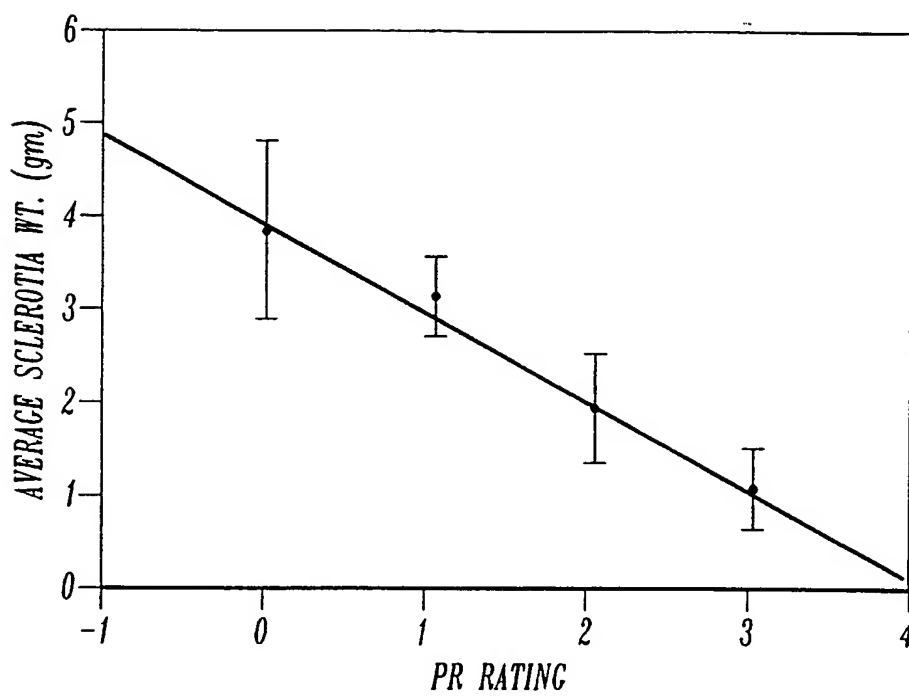


FIG.5

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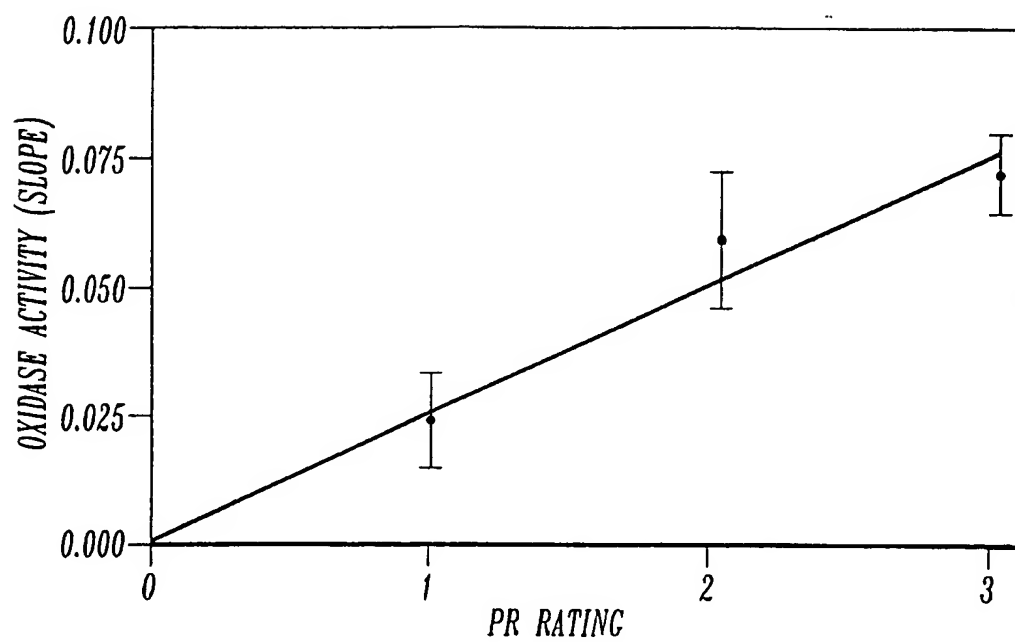


FIG.6

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